## Exhibit 1

	Page 1	1	Page 3
1	THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	1	APPEARANCES:
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE	2	FOR PLAINTIFF:
3		3	MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP
4	ARM LTD., a U.K. corporation,	4	BY: NICHOLAS FUNG, ESQ.
6	Plaintiff, v. C.A. No. 22-1146-MN	5	707 Wilshire Boulevard
7	QUALCOMM INC., a Delaware	6	Los Angeles California 90017-3543
'	corporation, QUALCOMM	7	NFung@Mofo.com
8	TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a Delaware	8	FOR DEFENDANTS:
	corporation, and NUVIA, INC.,	9	PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON LLP
9	a Delaware corporation,	10	BY: ERIN MORGAN, ESQ.
10	Defendants.	11	BY: ANNA GRESSEL, ESQ.
		12	1285 Avenue of the Americas
11	WARE CONTACTOR OF THE C	13	New York, New York 10019-6064
12	HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF LAURA SAND		
14	SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	14	Emorgan@paulweiss.com
15	DECEMBER 14, 2023	15	FOR QUALCOMM:
16		16	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED
17	Reported By:	17	BY: KURT KJELLAND, ESQ.
	PATRICIA Y. SCHULER	18	5775 Morehouse Drive
18	CSR No. 11949	19	San Diego, California 92121-1714
19	Job No. J10680836	20	kurtk@qualcomm.com
20		21	Videographer:
21		22	Alex Payan
22		23	
23		24	
25		25	
1	Page 2 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	1	Page 4
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE	2	WITNESS: EXAMINATION
3		3	LAURA SAND PAGE
4	ARM LTD., a U.K. corporation,	4	MR. FUNG 6
5	Plaintiff,	5 6	
6	V. C.A. No. 22-1146-MN	7	E-X-H-I-B-I-T-S
7	QUALCOMM INC., a Delaware	8	PLAINTIFF'S PAGE
	corporation, QUALCOMM	9	Exhibit 1 LinkedIn profile printout for 8
8	TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a Delaware		L. Sand
	corporation, and NUVIA, INC.,	10	
9	a Delaware corporation,		Exhibit 2 Defendant's First Supplement 12
10	Defendants.	11	Initial Disclosures Pursuant
11		12	to Rule 26(a)(1)
12	Videotaped deposition of LAURA SAND, taken on behalf of		Exhibit 3 Amended and Restated ALA 37
13	the PLAINTIFF at 12531 High Bluff Drive, Suite 100,	13	between ARM and Qualcomm from
14	San Diego, California, beginning at 9:09 a.m. and ending		2013
15	at 10:15 a.m., on December 14, 2023, before PATRICIA Y.	14	
16	SCHULER, Certified Shorthand Reporter No. 11949.	15	
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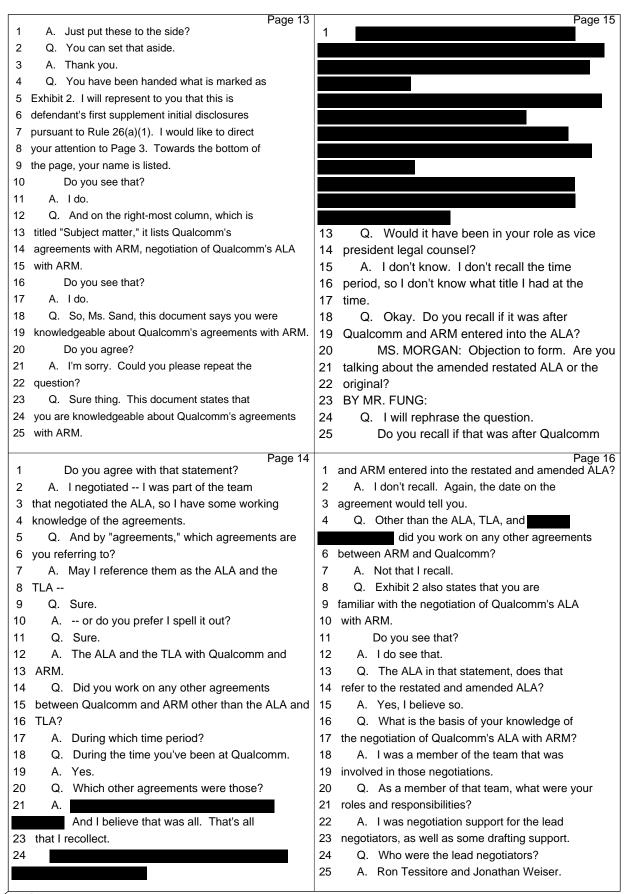


Page 9 Page 11 1 correct? joined Qualcomm? A. I was legal support for the chip division 2 2 A. I believe that is approximately correct. 3 in a more junior role. Q. What did you do in your role as vice president legal counsel at Qualcomm? Q. What did you do in your role as legal 4 5 support for the chip division? A. Again, I continued to provide legal 6 A. We provide legal support for anything support for the chip division with more 7 that the business needs out of the chip division. responsibility in the same areas. 8 Q. What was your job title when you joined Q. In your role as vice president legal 9 counsel at Qualcomm, did you negotiate or draft any Qualcomm? 9 10 A. Legal counsel senior. 10 agreements? 11 Q. How long were you in that role? 11 A. Yes. A. Approximately three years and four 12 12 MS. MORGAN: Objection to form. 13 BY MR. FUNG: 13 months. 14 Q. What was your next role at Qualcomm after 14 Q. Did any of those agreements involve ARM? being legal counsel senior? In the 2012-2013 time period, 15 A. I was the senior director of legal 16 approximately, we would have negotiated agreements 16 17 counsel. 17 with ARM. 18 Q. And what did you do in your role as the 18 Q. What agreements were those? 19 director, senior director of legal counsel at 19 A. The amended and restated ALA, and I think 20 it's the amended and restated TLA. 20 Qualcomm? 21 21 Q. And by "ALA," do you mean architecture A. I was still within the same division of 22 legal support at Qualcomm, but took on more 22 license agreement? 23 responsibility. 23 A. Yes, I do. 24 24 Q. And by "TLA," do you mean technology Q. What were those additional 25 responsibilities you took on? 25 license agreement? Page 10 Page 12 A. I am trying to remember back. I believe 1 A. Yes, I do. 2 I took on a broader scope, so more customers, in Q. You mentioned those were the amended and 3 support of those relationships, as well as 3 restated ALAs and TLAs; is that right? 4 additional areas such as M&A, diligence support, or 4 A. That is correct. 5 5 litigation support. Q. Were you involved -- strike that. 6 Q. Were you involved in drafting or 6 Did you work on the original ALA and TLA 7 with ARM? 7 negotiating any agreements in your roles as legal A. I did not. 8 counsel senior or senior director of legal counsel 8 9 at Qualcomm? 9 Q. Do you know who at Qualcomm was involved 10 A. Yes. in the original ALA or TLA with ARM? 10 11 A. I do not. 11 MS. MORGAN: Objection to form. 12 THE WITNESS: Sorry. 12 Q. Let's start with the ALA between 13 MS. MORGAN: You can answer. 13 Qualcomm -- Qualcomm and ARM, the amended and THE WITNESS: I was a member of teams that 14 14 restated ALA. 15 were involved in negotiation and drafting of 15 When did you start working on that ALA? 16 agreements. 16 MS. MORGAN: Objection to form. 17 BY MR. FUNG: 17 THE WITNESS: Best that I can recollect, 18 Q. Did any of those agreements involve ARM? it was a very long negotiation. I believe it 18 19 A. Not in the time period of 2005 to 2009 19 started sometime in 2012. 20 that you asked about. 20 (Exhibit 2 was marked for identification.) 21 Q. What was your role at Qualcomm after 21 BY MR. FUNG: 22 Q. Before I continue with that question, I 22 senior director legal counsel? 23 A. Vice president legal counsel. 23 want to put another exhibit in front of you. So 24 Q. And your LinkedIn profile says you were 24 it's this. This is an exhibit that will be marked

25 as Exhibit 2.



in that role for seven years, eight months; is that





Page 17

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Q. Other than Ron Tessitore and Jonathan 1

- Weiser, who else was involved in the team at
- 3 Qualcomm involved in the ALA negotiations?
- 4 A. Beau James was also involved in the
- 5 amended and restated ALA negotiations.
- 6 Q. Was there anybody else at Qualcomm
- 7 involved in the negotiations concerning the amended
- 8 and restated ALA?
- 9 A. Not that I recall. There was no one else
- that was negotiating with ARM for those -- the
- amended and restated ALA that I can recall.
- Q. Were you involved in drafting the amended 12
- 13 and restated ALA?
- 14 A. Portions of the amended and restated ALA,
- 15 I was involved in supporting the drafting.
- 16 Q. Which portions?
- 17 A. I don't recall exactly which portions.
- 18 Q. Who else was involved in drafting the
- 19 amended and restated ALA from the Qualcomm side?
- 20 A. The other members of the team, because it
- 21 was a collective effort. A lot of those provisions
- 22 involved business input and technical input. And I
- am not an engineer, so I need to rely on their 23
- engineering expertise. So there is a collaborative
- effort to get the substance, and then we needed to

Page 18

- put it into the document in the drafted legal form.
- Q. Got it. When you say "other members of 2
- the team" which team are you referring to? 3
- A. Apologies. The Qualcomm negotiating team 4 members I just identified.
- 6 Q. And the members you identified are Ron
- 7 Tessitore, Jonathan Weiser, and Beau James?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Was there anyone else at Qualcomm other
- 10 than Ron Tessitore, Jonathan Weiser, Beau James,
- and yourself who were involved in drafting the
- 12 amended and restated ALA?
- 13 A. Not for the legal drafting. That would
- 14 be the complete set of folks that I can recall at
- 15 this time.
- 16 Q. Other than Ron Tessitore, Jonathan
- Weiser, Beau James, and yourself, was there anybody
- else at Qualcomm involved in negotiating the
- amended and restated ALA? 19
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Who else was involved in negotiating the
- amended and restated ALA? 22
- 23 A. Jim Ritter would have also been involved
- 24 with Warren East from ARM.
- 25 (Reporter clarification.)

Page 19

THE WITNESS: Warren East, like the

- direction. And he was from ARM, not Qualcomm.
- 3 BY MR. FUNG:
- 4 Q. Is there anyone else at Qualcomm other
- than Ron Tessitore, Jonathan Weiser, Beau James,
- yourself, and Jim Ritter who was involved in
- negotiating the amended and restated ALA with ARM?
- 8 A. I don't believe so.
  - Q. You mentioned that for -- you testified
- that for drafting the amended and restated ALA
- there was a -- I'm sorry. Strike that.
- 12 You testified that for the legal drafting
- 13 of the amended and restated ALA, it was Ronald
- Tessitore, Jonathan Weiser, Beau James, and
- yourself; is that accurate?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Was there nonlegal drafting of the ALA?
- 18 A. I am not sure I understand what "nonlegal
- 19 drafting" means in your question.
- 20 Q. I am trying to figure out what you meant
- 21 by "legal drafting" in your testimony. So when you
- referred to legal drafting, was there other types
- 23 of drafting of the agreement that was not legal?
- 24 A. No. I was trying to be clear for you.
- 25 Q. Got it. Other than the individuals at

Page 20

- Qualcomm you identified -- let me strike that.
- 2 Other than the individuals at Qualcomm
- 3 that you just identified, was there anyone else at
- Qualcomm involved in the drafting or negotiation of
- the amended and restated ALA?
  - A. Again, as I think I mentioned, I don't
- 7 recall anyone else than the folks I've identified.
- 8 Q. Did you work with anyone from ARM on the
- amended and restated ALA?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Who did you work with?
- 12 A. Phil David, who was the general counsel
- at the time. I think there became two Phil Davids 13
- at one point, so it was the Phil David that was the
- 15 general counsel at the time.
- 16 Ehab, and his last name starts with a
  - "Y," but I don't recall his last name. Antonio
- Viana, I think was his name. He was the kind of
- lead business negotiator. Scott Macaris was the
- 20 account representative.
- 21 And there was a licensing gentleman whose
- name might have been James. It might still be
- 23 James. I just couldn't remember. And Joe
- 24 Figueroa, who was also a lawyer.
- 25 Q. You testified earlier that you began



Page 21

- 2 that accurate?
- A. I testified earlier that I thought it was
- 4 around 2012, but I don't recall the exact date.
- 5 Q. How long were you working on the amended

1 working on the amended and restated ALA in 2012; is

- 6 and restated ALA?
- 7 A. A long time. But I would have to go back
- 8 and look at emails to get the approximate time
- 9 frame. I believe it started in 2012, and I know we
- 10 signed in 2013. So I believe it was -- I believe
- 11 it was def- -- well, I believe it was over a year,
- 12 but I don't know the duration.
- 13 Q. Did you work on the amended and restated
- 14 TLA between Qualcomm and ARM?
- 15 A. Yes.
- Q. What was your role on the amended and 16
- 17 restated TLA?
- 18 A. Similar to ARM -- excuse me.
- 19 Similar to the amended and restated ALA,
- 20 but Beau James took more of an active role in the
- 21 amended and restated TLA than I.
- Q. Who at Qualcomm worked on the amended and 22
- 23 restated TLA?
- 24 A. Beau James, myself to some degree,
- 25 Jonathan Weiser to some degree, and by "some

- don't recall how much, after the start of the
- amended and restated ALA. The TLA trailed --
- amended and restated TLA trailed the amended and

Page 23

Page 24

- restated ALA to some degree, but I would have to
- look back to see how much time and what the time
- 6 period was.

7

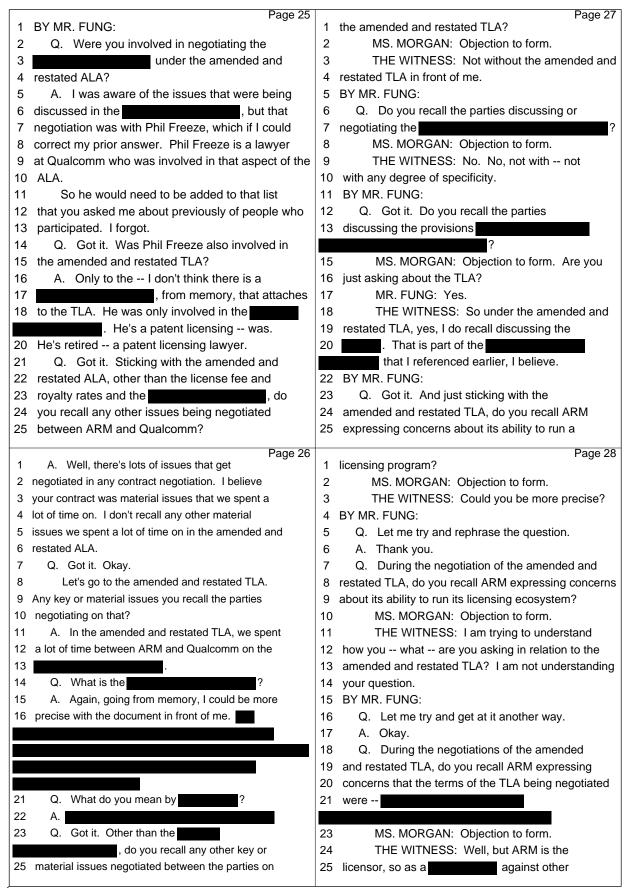
- Q. Do you recall spending more time on the
- 8 TLA versus the ALA?
- 9 A. Can you be a little more precise with
- 10 your question?
- 11 Q. Sure thing. Do you recall spending more
- 12 time negotiating with ARM on the TLA versus the
- 13 ALA?
- 14 A. Myself personally, or Qualcomm?
- 15 Q. Is the answer different?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. Okay. How about for yourself first?
- 18 A. As I mentioned, I had a lesser role in
- the TLA, so I spent less time on the TLA, on the
- 20 amended and restated TLA than the amended and
- 21 restated ALA. I don't recall the duration of time
- 22 for the amended and restated ALA versus the TLA as
- 23 between our two companies.
- 24 Q. What do you remember about the
- 25 negotiations with ARM concerning the amended and

Page 22

- 1 degree," I mean in support of Beau's efforts we
- would review certain drafts and things of that
- nature. 3
- 4 I don't recall anyone else. Ah, may I
- 5 correct that? There was aspects of the amended and
- 6 restated TLA that Jim Ritter was involved in, and I
- 7 think Ron Tessitore was involved in as well.
- 8 Q. Did you work with anyone from ARM on the
- 9 amended and restated TLA?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Who did you work with?
- 12 A. Phil David, Ehab with Y in his last name,
- I believe Joe that was a lawyer was also involved
- in the TLA. But, again, I had a lesser role in the
- amended and restated TLA than the amended and 15
- 16 restated ALA.
- 17 Q. Was outside counsel involved in the
- 18 drafting or negotiation of the Qualcomm amended and
- 19 restated TLA?
- 20 A. I don't recall us involving outside
- counsel for the drafting and negotiation of the
- amended and restated ALA or TLA. 22
- 23 Q. When did you start working on the amended
- 24 and restated TLA?
- 25 A. It would have been a chunk of time, I

- restated ALA?
- 2 MS. MORGAN: Objection to form.
- 3 THE WITNESS: I could be better at
- answering your question if you could be a bit more
- precise. In what sense?
- 6 BY MR. FUNG:
- 7 Q. Were there any key issues discussed
- 8 between the parties that you recall?
- 9 MS. MORGAN: Objection to form.
- THE WITNESS: The ones that I recall in 10
- the amended and restated ALA were the
- representations from ARM that were basically
- relating to the license fee and royalty rates under
- the ALA. We spent -- I'm sorry. I remembered one
- 15 more thing.
- 16 We did spend a fair amount of time on the
- 17
- 19 BY MR. FUNG:
- 20 Q. Were you involved in negotiating the
- 21 license fee and royalty rates under the amended and
- 22 restated ALA?
- 23 MS. MORGAN: Objection to the form. You
- 24 can answer.
- 25 THE WITNESS: I was not.





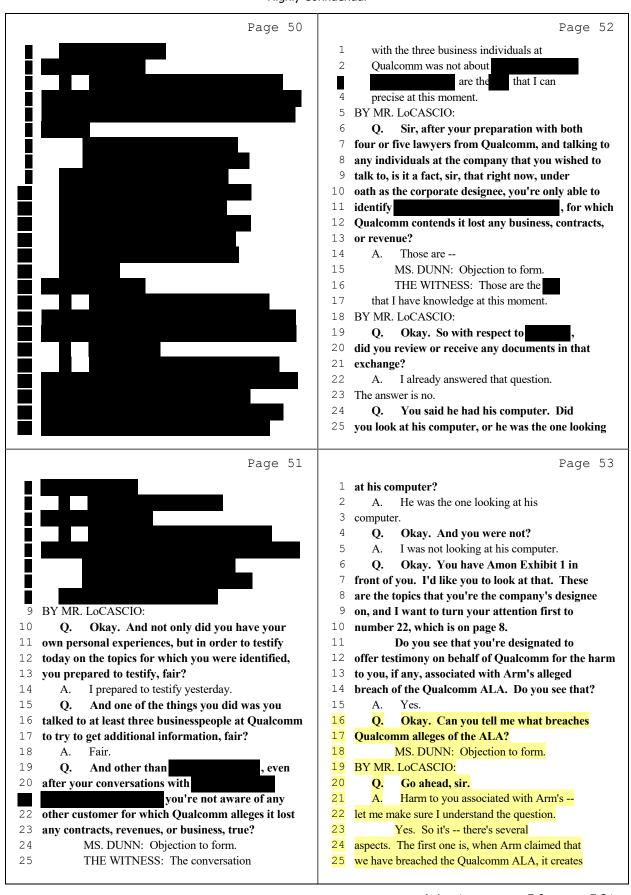


## Exhibit 2

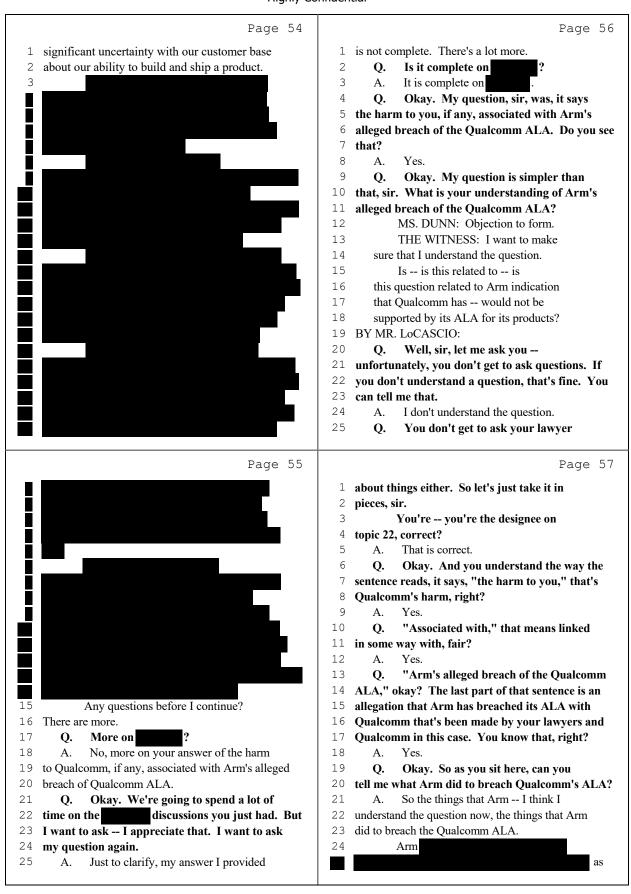
Qualcomm Incorporated, et al. v. Arm Holdings PLC, et al. Cristiano R. Amon 30(b)(6) Highly Confidential

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Page 1
       IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
          FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE
----x
QUALCOMM INCORPORATED,
a Delaware corporation;
QUALCOMM TECHNOLOGIES, ) C.A. No. 24-490-MN
INC., a Delaware
corporation,
             Plaintiffs, )
   V.
ARM HOLDINGS PLC, f/k/a
ARM LTD., a U.K.
corporation,
             Defendants. )
  -----x
             HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL
  30(b)(6) DEPOSITION OF QUALCOMM INCORPORATED and
   QUALCOMM TECHNOLOGIES, INC., by and through
          its Designated Representative,
               CRISTIANO R. AMON
             SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
            THURSDAY, JULY 3, 2025
                   9:14 A.M.
Reported by: Leslie A. Todd, CSR No. 5129 and RPR
             DIGITAL EVIDENCE GROUP
          1730 M Street, NW, Suite 812
             Washington, D.C. 20036
                 (202) 232-0646
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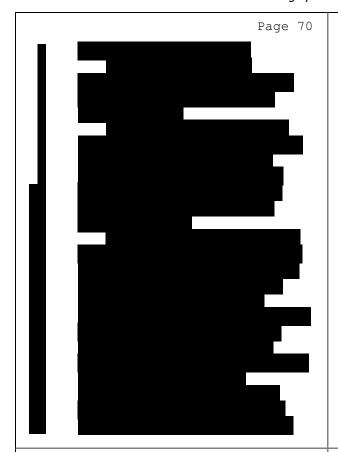
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MS. DUNN: Objection to form. THE WITNESS: Not at this point.

I don't have the details.

4 BY MR. LoCASCIO:

> Q. Well, have you, or Qualcomm, attempted to do so that you're aware of?

We have -- we have often discussed within the company, the impact of customers choosing to do second source, and what could that

represent in share of Qualcomm. But I cannot

precise any number associated with that at this

12 moment.

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Okay. As you sit here right now, are O. you aware of any effort by Qualcomm to quantitatively identify this reputational harm you described?

A. No.

Just so I have it clear for the case, am I right that Qualcomm is alleging as one of the harms it suffered, reputational injury?

A. Yes.

22 Q. Okay. You mentioned that you, at 23 Qualcomm, are respected, to adhere to your contracts and agreements and IP rights. You are also well aware that there are a variety of people

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BY MR. LoCASCIO:

Sir, are you able to identify any specific or quantifiable economic impact of this reputational harm?

> MS. DUNN: Objection to form. THE WITNESS: Qualitatively,

13 yes.

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14 BY MR. LoCASCIO:

> O. Yes. Okay. Quantitatively, can you?

16 Quantitatively, I cannot identify, A. other than the ones that I have knowledge, as I 17 provided to you the 18 one.

Yeah, I want to ask you about -we're still focused on this reputational harm, okay?

22 A.

23 Are you able to quantitatively 24 identify the impact of this reputational harm you talk about?

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out there who don't think so highly about Qualcomm's business practices, fair?

MS. DUNN: Objection to form. THE WITNESS: I don't agree with

that.

6 BY MR. LoCASCIO:

You know, sir, that multiple people over the years have referred to Qualcomm as a monopolist, correct?

MS. DUNN: Objection to form. THE WITNESS: I don't agree with

12 you.

13 BY MR. LoCASCIO:

14 I didn't ask if you agreed, sir. I 15 asked if you knew that people had referred to 16 **Qualcomm** as a monopolist.

17 I know that there has been companies 18 in disputes that we had, that they have made those 19 accusations.

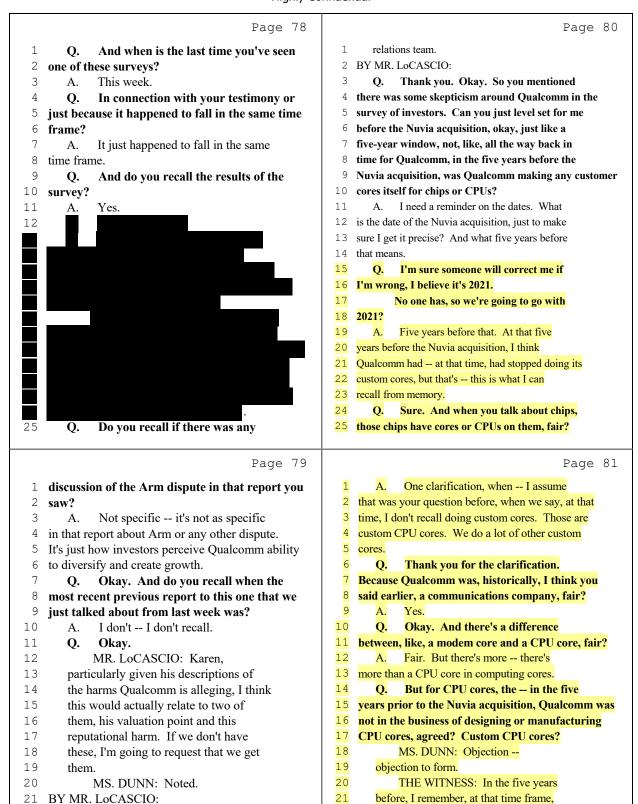
> Q. And one of those was Apple, correct?

21 That is correct. A.

22 Q. And you understand that Apple took 23 issue with a variety of Qualcomm practices, 24 correct?

That was the dispute we had with A.

Qualcomm Incorporated, et al. v. Arm Holdings PLC, et al. Cristiano R. Amon 30(b)(6)
Highly Confidential



we were not producing custom CPU cores.

Okay. And there had been a period

before that, where Qualcomm had done custom CPU

Q.

process?

Who is the keeper of these docs or

MS. DUNN: Objection to form.

THE WITNESS: The investor

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BY MR. LoCASCIO:

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Qualcomm Incorporated, et al. v. Arm Holdings PLC, et al. Cristiano R. Amon 30(b)(6) **Highly Confidential** 

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cores, agreed? 1

> A. That is correct.

3 Q. And then at some point, Qualcomm 4 exited that business, correct?

MS. DUNN: Objection to form.

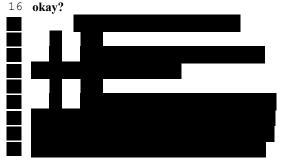
6 THE WITNESS: We didn't exit the 7 business. We stopped making CPU cores.

8 BY MR. LoCASCIO:

And during that point in time, this 10 is five years before the Nuvia acquisition, am I right that Qualcomm was using cores designed by someone else on its chips?

> Specific CPU cores. A.

Q. Yes. Thank you. My question should have asked it. Let me ask the question again,



Do you understand that those are

markets?

I understand, and it's important to A.

4 be precise.

11

O. How would you -- what term would you use to distinguish between either low- and high-end mobile, compute, automotive, or servers, what would

Page 84

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be the category name for those things?

9 Okay. I understand the question. I

10 think it's very important to be precise.

I just want to know what term you use 12 to distinguish those things as a sort of heading, 13 and then we can go into each of them.

Yes. What I said before is, Qualcomm 14 15 is changing from a communication company into a

16 computing company. The fact that you're building 17 communication does not mean that you don't have

processing. It does not mean that you don't have

CPUs. You can have CPUs into a WiFi access point, 19

20 as an example.

21 What I said before is, Qualcomm is 22 changing from a comms company into a computing

23 company. When you think of companies like Intel or

24 AMD or NVIDIA, they're, like, perceived by

investors as computing companies. That means they

18

Okay. Earlier, when you were talking 19 about some of the areas where you felt like there 20 was harm or reputational injury, you identified a 21 couple, I'll call them, markets or verticals. If you have a different word, let me know, and we'll use that -- automotive, compute. You didn't talk about servers, per se, but you said industrial. I

1 have high performance CPUs or processing SoCs,

that's what I refer to.

We can be in automotive as a market.

The -- what we can provide in automotive, as an

example, we can provide comms, which are chips that

provide all the communications in the car where we

provide chips --

Sir --0.

A. I'm trying to make sure you

10 understand --

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I'm going to withdraw the question,

12 because you have not answered it.

I did not understand your question.

14 That's fine. Then, you could have 15 just said that. You understand we have time limits

in the case, so I'd like you to answer my

17 questions.

> A. Please rephrase the question.

19 Sure.

20 When you internally talk about

21 compute versus mobile for CPUs, and chips

22 containing those CPUs, when you distinguish between

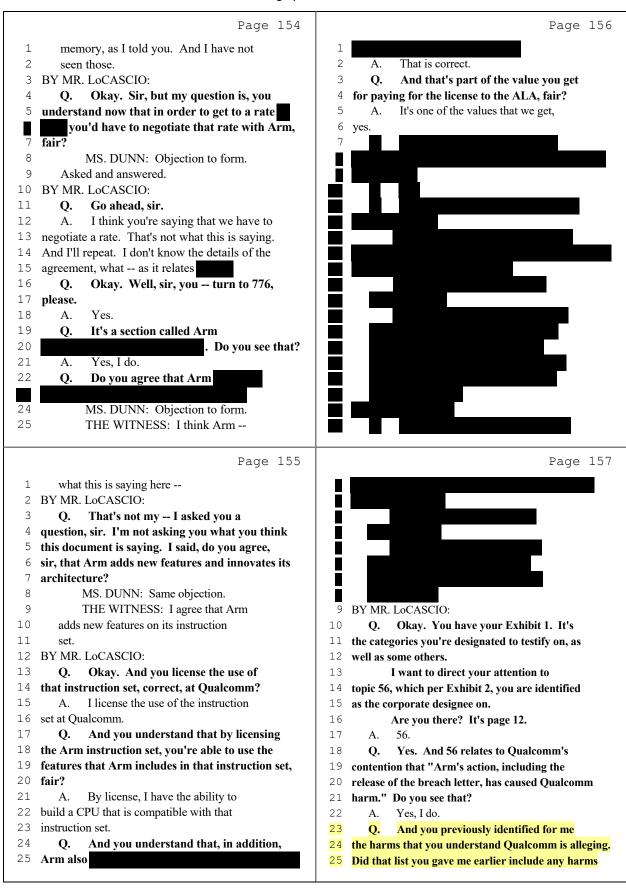
those categories, what is the terminology you use

24 at Qualcomm to distinguish the end market being

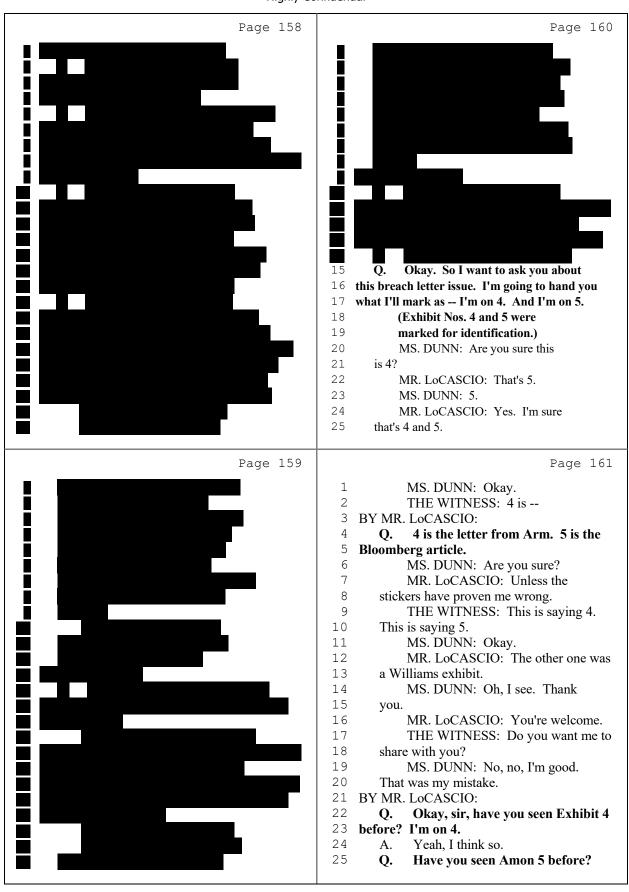
compute, or servers, or mobile? What do you call

don't know if those are the same.

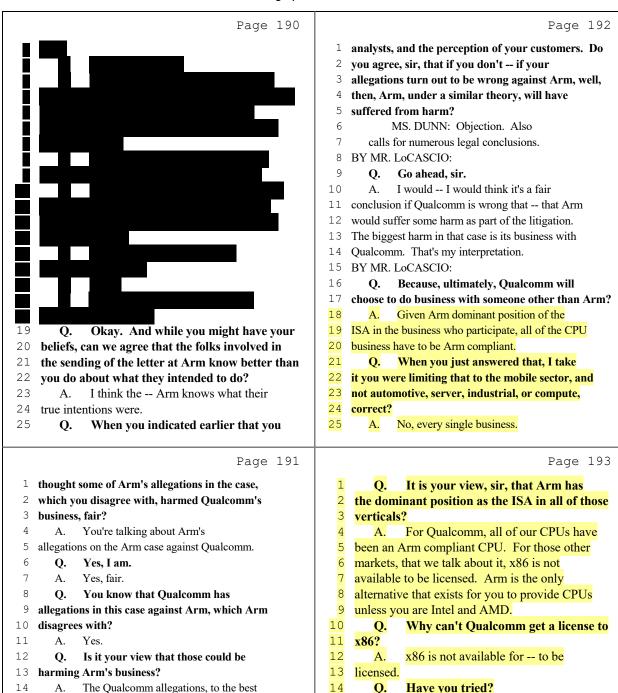
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Qualcomm Incorporated, et al. v. Arm Holdings PLC, et al. Cristiano R. Amon 30(b)(6) **Highly Confidential** 



- 14 The Qualcomm allegations, to the best
- 15 of my knowledge, is about the harm that Arm has done to Qualcomm. 16
- 17 You're alleging that -- pardon me, 18 Qualcomm is alleging, you understand, that Arm is engaged in unfair competition, and is tortiously 19 interfering with Qualcomm's business, you know 20 21 that, right? 22 A.
- 23 Do you -- remember you were saying 24 how you think the Arm allegations against Qualcomm
  - have been harmful because of reputation, and

- Q. Have you tried?
- A. Huh?
- 15 16 O. Have you tried?
- 17 I -- I did, at some point, had a
- 18 conversation with Intel. And the answer was they 19 are not available to be licensed. 20
  - You understood that they made a Q. choice of who they wished to license to. Is that fair?
- 23 A. x86 has never been licensed.
- 24 Q. Well, you understand Arm -- pardon me, withdrawn.

49 (Pages 190 to 193)

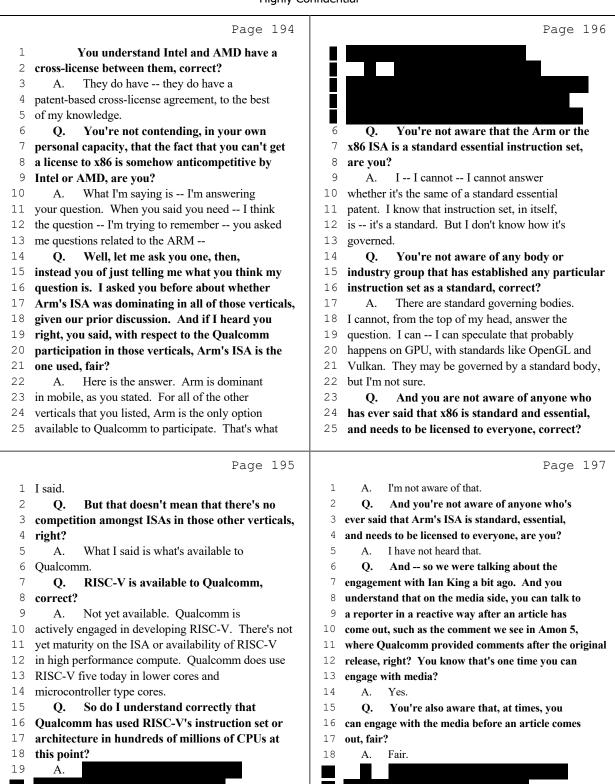
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7/3/2025

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that runs third-party software.

Q.

A.

"yes"?

22

23

24

So is the answer to my question

RISC-V is not used in any computing

## Exhibit 3

7/7/2025

Qualcomm Incorporated, et al. v. Arm Holdings PLC, et al. Highly Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ziad Asghar

IN THE UNITED STATES DI	STRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF	DELAWARE
QUALCOMM INCORPORATED,	)
a Delaware corporation; and	)
QUALCOMM TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,	)
a Delaware corporation,	)
	)
Plaintiffs,	)
	) C.A. No.
vs.	) 24-490 (MN)
	)
ARM HOLDINGS PLC., f/k/a	)
ARM LTD., a U.K. corporation,	)
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Page 36 Page 34 ALA with Arm? 1 Intel's business model with respect to x86? 2 MS. NYARADY: Objection. A. I don't know the exact timeline, but it's 3 THE WITNESS: Again a question for Intel to been quite some time. 4 Q. Do you know when Qualcomm has developed answer. 5 custom cores under an ALA with Arm? BY MR. EMERICK: Q. But from Qualcomm's perspective, no? 6 A. We used to have custom cores quite some 7 MS. NYARADY: Objection. time ago. We discontinued making custom cores at 8 THE WITNESS: I wouldn't know what to one time. And then we restarted recently because 9 comment on that, honestly. I have no comment on Arm could not meet our needs from a performance 10 10 perspective and continued to lag behind in a very 11 BY MR. EMERICK: 11 big way. O. Yeah. 12 12 Q. Do you know what time periods Qualcomm A. Yeah. 13 13 developed custom cores? 14 Q. You don't have any issue with Intel's 14 A. Like I said, we used to develop it earlier business model with respect to its x86 architecture; 15 15 on, and we stopped it at one point in time. Again 16 doing the make versus buy, we do a very objective 16 17 A. Yeah. Not my area, and I don't deal with 17 assessment. If there is a better product available 18 that, with x86 very much. 18 and -- that can allow us to make a better product, 19 Q. Is Arm's business model more open than 19 we'll always use that. 20 Intel's? 20 So we did that assessment and stopped 21 MS. NYARADY: Objection. 21 making custom cores at one time. But we felt that 22 THE WITNESS: I can't comment. These are 22 Arm was not being competitive at all. And this was 23 very different companies. a request that I personally have brought to Arm many 24 BY MR. EMERICK: times that, Hey, we need something that can compete 25 Q. Have you ever heard the term open business with Apple. And they just never had any -- anything Page 35 Page 37 1 model? 1 available, so we had to go back to making custom A. I've heard it, but it can mean various 2 3 things for various people. 3 Q. And the resumption of making custom cores, Q. Does it have any meaning to you? that was with the NUVIA acquisition in 2021? A. It was after that acquisition, but the need 5 A. Not really. Q. How about with respect to Arm's had been clear for quite some time because Arm could architecture, have you ever heard Arm's architecture not meet our needs. Their TLA cores were 8 business described as an open business model? uncompetitive. And our products were beating Apple 9 A. I haven't heard that. in pretty much every other respect except on CPUs, which was very disadvantaging us and making us lose 10 Q. Do you know if Arm licenses its 11 architecture more widely than Intel? 11 on -- somewhat of a visible benchmark, which is a 12 A. I don't know. 12 CPU benchmark in many cases. 13 13 Q. Have you ever heard of Arm described as Q. And currently Qualcomm both develops custom 14 the, quote, "Switzerland of chips"? cores and purchases TLA cores; correct? 14 15 15 A. That's correct. 16 Q. Does that description mean anything to you? 16 Q. During what time period was Qualcomm only 17 A. Not really. It seems incorrect because 17 buying TLA cores and not developing any custom 18 they don't make any chips. 18 cores? 19 A. This was earlier, like I mentioned, when we 19 Q. Do you know how long Qualcomm has had an 20 A -- strike the question. stopped doing our own custom core work in the past. 21 Do you know what an ALA is? 21 So there was a period when we only used TLA cores. 22 A. Yes. 22 And that's where it became very evident that they

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were still getting beaten up by Apple quite clearly.

A. I don't know the exact dates, but it was a

Q. And do you know about when that period was?

Q. Do you know how long Qualcomm has had an

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O. What's an ALA?

A. It's an architecture license.

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Page 38 Page 40 1 few years where we were basically only using TLA 1 BY MR. EMERICK: 2 Q. Yeah. TL -- when I say -- have you heard cores. 3 Q. And Qualcomm used to -- you mentioned the term implementation core? 4 Qualcomm used to develop custom cores, but then it A. Look, this can mean very different things. stopped. Do you know why Qualcomm stopped That's why I want to be very clear if you mean TLA developing custom cores? 7 7 A. Yeah. Like I explained, every time, every Q. Are there Arm TLA cores that are 8 year, we do this make versus buy sort of an 8 competitive in the marketplace? 9 assessment because we want to come up with the best A. There are Arm TLA cores that work for some and most strongest product out there. And at that 10 markets. Like I said, there are markets where you don't need to have the best-in-class performance, point in time we felt our internal custom cores were 11 not as competitive to what Arm had at that but perhaps you need a small core. Or you don't 12 12 13 particular time. need to have the highest end performance. Maybe you 14 But what we saw afterwards is that their 14 need lower power. 15 It might be a core where it's a lowest tier 15 improvement year on year was really, really getting degraded. They can only improve so much. And Apple of the mobile, for example. And you're really 16 16 17 would come out and improve a lot more every year. 17 focused on getting to the smallest size of the 18 So it was becoming very evident to us that 18 product rather than the best performance. 19 Arm would not give us a path to be able to compete 19 So in those kinds of places where you don't truly with Apple in that sense. And again 20 have to be hitting the highest end of the smartphone is a key market for us, and we needed to 21 performance and beating competitors like Apple, 22 make sure we were competitive. 22 there are Arm cores that you can use in those 23 Q. So at sometimes in the past -- was there 23 product lines. 24 24 Q. What are the cores that Arm -- strike that. anytime in the past -- strike the question. 25 In the past prior to Arm -- prior to 25 What are the cores that Qualcomm makes and Page 39 Page 41 Qualcomm stopping its development of custom cores, what are the cores that Qualcomm buys --MS. NYARADY: Objection. was there ever a time where Qualcomm would make 3 100 percent of the cores they used as opposed to 3 BY MR. EMERICK: purchasing off the shelf from Arm? Q. -- from Arm? MS. NYARADY: Objection. A. My understanding is even at that time we 5 did have some TLA cores. On the lower end where THE WITNESS: Sorry. You mean the whole 6 it's not very competitive, you really need the peak list of cores that we make versus what we buy? performance on the highest end of the product lines. 8 MR. EMERICK: Yeah. Different products, different business lines require 9 MS. NYARADY: Objection. 10 very different sorts of cores. Where CPU is not THE WITNESS: There are different -- again, 10 that important, we would use TLA cores even at that we sell SoCs that go into these product lines. And 12 like I said, there are certain product lines where 13 Q. So at one point in the past Qualcomm had a we use TLA cores where we've already taken a core 13 mix of making some cores custom under its ALA and that we've implemented a few times and we reuse it. 14

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11 (Pages 38 to 41)

product and automotive product. Those are basically

That's a good place to use Arm. But where you want

to compete, where you want to beat competitors like

O. So what are the customer cores that

**Oualcomm makes under the Oualcomm ALA?** 

A. These are product lines that go into our

products like the PC at this time and the mobile

using custom cores at this point in time, because

there the CPU is a very key differentiator, so we

Apple and all, we go use custom cores.

BY MR. EMERICK:

buying some cores from Arm under the TLA. There was

a period where it went to 100 percent purchase of

TLA cores, and now it's back to a mix of developing

some custom cores and purchasing some TLA cores. Is

Q. Are there Arm implementation cores that are

THE WITNESS: Can you clarify? Do you mean

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that the timeline?

That's accurate.

competitive in the marketplace?

25 TLA cores or what do you mean?

MS. NYARADY: Objection.

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Page 44 Page 42 1 have had to do our own cores. 2 Again over there too, Arm did not provide 2 Q. Compared to an Arm TLA core, how much more us with, for example, reasonable terms for 3 3 performant is Phoenix? MS. NYARADY: Objection. 4 license, so we had to go into creating our own core 4 5 for mobile. They had the same behavior on the auto THE WITNESS: In the PC space, the results side as well. And we had to create an auto core too that we see with , which is our SoC for PC, there is no Arm TLA core that competes with it. 7 in a very cramped period of time, again really disadvantaging Qualcomm again in that time frame 8 We are best-in-class performance with our 9 9 custom implementations that we have done. And we Q. So I don't think that answer provided any had asked Arm many times if they had a core, and 10 10 11 information to the question, which was: What are they were quite clear they did not. We had asked the cores that Qualcomm makes under the Qualcomm Arm many times can they increase the cadence of the 12 13 ALA? performance that they can improve year on year, and 14 they didn't have any ideas. 14 15 BY MR. EMERICK: O. So I think you've mentioned that Qualcomm 17 has made a number of custom cores because they're more performant than what Arm offers under its TLA. 19 Is that a fair recap? 20 A. Yes. 21 Q. So I'm just trying to get a sense for how Q. Yeah. How about, how long is the list of much more performant is Phoenix compared to the next 23 cores that Qualcomm makes under the Qualcomm ALA? best core that you might buy under the TLA? 24 24 MS. NYARADY: Objection. A. How -- sorry. Say that again. 25 25 THE WITNESS: You'll have to look at Q. Yeah. I'm just trying to get an inventory. Page 43 Page 45 benchmarking data. I don't have it on the top of my 1 And I understand that you might not know --2 A. Yes. head, but I've seen reports, and you can see public reports where we do extremely well compared to TLA 3 Q. - all of this, but you talked about the make versus buy decision. BY MR. EMERICK: 5 A. Sure. Q. I'm just trying to get a sense of what's on Q. Do you know about how much more performant? each side of the ledger, what's on the make versus A. I don't have specifics, but just to give you an idea, in one year, Arm TLA cores improved by what's on the buy. 8 9 MS. NYARADY: Objection. less than 10 percent. And in many cases the performance that we show is way, way more than that, 10 BY MR. EMERICK: Q. So with that, what are the cores that better than whatever Arm is able to offer with our 11 Qualcomm makes under the Qualcomm ALA? 12 custom cores. 13 Q. Yeah. And I'm trying to get a sense of how 14 much better. I mean, is it twice as fast? Is it twice as performant, Phoenix compared to the next 16 best TLA? 17 A. I don't know the specifics. 18 MS. NYARADY: Objection. 19 THE WITNESS: You would have to look at the 20 data. 21 BY MR. EMERICK: 22 Q. And who has done that benchmarking at 23 Qualcomm? A. There are various teams at Qualcomm that 2.4 look at commercially available products and they do

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Page 114 Page 116 THE WITNESS: It's unexpected from a A. I believe so. That's what I heard at least 1 product perspective like I explained, because we from within the company. don't see other people who use similar cores having Q. Do you know when Arm -- did the letter to increase their prices, and we know what their serve as termination of the Qualcomm ALA? Is that 4 current price is. So we know the ballpark of what 5 your understanding? 6 their cost is. We have full understanding of their A. I believe so, based on what we heard during cost structures because we have competitive teams, the Snapdragon summit, which was October of '24. 7 like I explained earlier, that look at the cost Q. And what impact did that have on Qualcomm's 9 structures in detail. business? 10 BY MR. EMERICK: 10 A. You can imagine. Right? You're launching Q. All right. Exhibit 2, we've been looking your latest and greatest product with your custom 11 cores in it. And we were launching 12 at the box with your name and the box that has 12 13 subject matter associated with it. exact, a core that we could not use the TLA cores, 14 A. Uh-huh. 14 because of Arm's behavior that they were not offering us reasonable terms for 15 Q. And the next one is impact of Arm's notice 15 switched, brought in our custom cores. And the day 16 of termination on Qualcomm's business. Do you see 17 we launched that product, you basically have this 18 A. Yes. 18 news leak out. You can imagine the impact that it 19 O. Do you know what notice of termination is 19 has. Right? 20 20 referred to here? We had multiple of our partners over there. 21 A. My understanding is this is the notice of 21 We had multiple of our customers who were going to launch with 22 termination of Qualcomm ALA. 22 over there. O. Did Arm ever provide notice -- did Arm ever 23 And this is absolutely the effect that it 23 had. Right? So every OEM partner reached out and provide Qualcomm with a notice of termination of the 24 25 Qualcomm ALA? said, Hey, what's going on? My own OEM partner, Page 115 Page 117 , from my business perspective 1 A. I believe so. which is O. When did that occur? currently, which is the A. Incidentally, that occurred when we were out and said, What does this mean? 3 all in Hawaii at our Snapdragon summit. We had more So there was so much doubt created in the than 300-plus media people. And that's when that minds of each one of our customers, that if I were information was leaked by Arm, I suppose, because the OEM, I would start to look for alternatives. 7 that's when we heard about this termination when we 7 So absolutely direct impact on our were launching our new product with our custom cores business. And we really don't know what sockets we that used the ALA agreement to launch those have missed because of this, design sockets we might have missed because of this leaking at such an 10 products. So it was timed for maximum effect. And it 11 11 opportune time. was done to absolutely hurt Qualcomm business with 12 Q. So you said "Every OEM partner reached out 13 all of our partners and media present over there. 13 and said, What's going on?" Can you give me a list? 14 That's when I heard about it. 14 A. So from my perspective -- like I said, my Q. Did the notice say Arm is terminating the 15 main partner is . They reached out and they 15 said, Hey what does this mean? Are you guys going 16 Qualcomm ALA? 16 17 A. I think that's what it said from what I had 17 to be able to ship products even? 18 read, yes. 18 And then similarly I heard from my mobile 19 19 and other counterparts that they essentially got Q. That's your understanding --20 20 similar queries from their partners. 21 Q. -- of the -- was it a letter? 21 Q. Can you name names? 22 22 A. I think you -- I don't know the exact A. I didn't see the letter, but I suppose so, names, but I heard from my mobile counterpart, which 23 24 is the GM of the mobile business, that he had the Q. And did Arm, in fact, terminate the

same challenge as well.

Qualcomm ALA?

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1	competitor. This is another ISA that's open that	1	that has certain implications in terms of
2	also is just like x86 is an ISA, Arm is an ISA,	2	performance and power.
3	this is an additional ISA. More opportunities, more	3	So it is not as suitable for certain
4	options is a good thing. This is what spurs	4	markets and for certain product lines.
5	innovation. And we believe, yes, we are being good	5	Q. All right. The paragraph goes on to say in
6	partners. We don't see any problems with this.	6	the third sentence, "As RISC-V products have entered
7	Q. Yeah. There is nothing unfair about	7	the market, the ISA has been proven out and the
8	publishing a blog post like this promoting an Arm	8	ecosystem has taken notice." Do you see that?
9	competitor; right?	9	A. Uh-huh.
		10	
10	A. Yeah. It's not leaking a detailed letter		Q. What do you mean "the ISA has been proven out"?
11	about an ALA being canceled. Nothing wrong with	11	
12	that. And this is just the equivalent of Arm	12	A. Yeah. So again I'd like to distinguish.
13	offering their chips to all of our silicon vendors.	13	So there are what we call microcontrollers. These
14	There is nothing nefarious here of any sort, if	14	you can think of them as low-end products that
15	that's being implied.	15	control a certain block in the chip. And then you
16	Q. There is nothing improper in disparaging	16	have big processors that run high-level operating
17	Arm's ISA or promoting a competitor ISA in a blog	17	systems. Where RISC has made or has been
18	post?	18	successful has really been the microcontroller side.
19	MS. NYARADY: Objection.	19	I'm not aware of many products that run a high-level
20	THE WITNESS: I don't see anywhere we're	20	operating system that use RISC OS today. RISK ISA
21	disparaging Arm. I don't know that Arm is mentioned	21	today. Sorry.
22	and I say, Hey, Arm is this or that. We are talking	22	Q. If you go down to the last paragraph on the
23	about an additional option on RISC-V which allows	23	page. You say, "RISC-V clearly has amazing
24	people to innovate. So, no, this is not connected	24	potential." What's the amazing potential of RISC-V?
25	to Arm.	25	A. Yeah. Amazing potential is that you can
	Page 155		
			Page 157
	-	_	Page 157
1	BY MR. EMERICK:	1	create specific architecture, specific cores, any
2	BY MR. EMERICK:  Q. All right. And then on page 6, I think,	2	create specific architecture, specific cores, any requirement that you need. There is no ALA of
2	BY MR. EMERICK:  Q. All right. And then on page 6, I think, you mentioned the legacy architecture is referred to	2	create specific architecture, specific cores, any requirement that you need. There is no ALA of sorts. Right? It's an open ISA, so anybody can
2 3 4	BY MR. EMERICK:  Q. All right. And then on page 6, I think, you mentioned the legacy architecture is referred to in the second full paragraph. That's Arm and x86?	2 3 4	create specific architecture, specific cores, any requirement that you need. There is no ALA of sorts. Right? It's an open ISA, so anybody can create a core. That's a huge opportunity, amazing
2 3 4 5	BY MR. EMERICK:  Q. All right. And then on page 6, I think, you mentioned the legacy architecture is referred to in the second full paragraph. That's Arm and x86? A. X86 and Arm.	2 3 4 5	create specific architecture, specific cores, any requirement that you need. There is no ALA of sorts. Right? It's an open ISA, so anybody can create a core. That's a huge opportunity, amazing potential for people to truly create customized
2 3 4 5 6	BY MR. EMERICK:  Q. All right. And then on page 6, I think, you mentioned the legacy architecture is referred to in the second full paragraph. That's Arm and x86?  A. X86 and Arm.  Q. Of which you only use one, Arm?	2 3 4 5 6	create specific architecture, specific cores, any requirement that you need. There is no ALA of sorts. Right? It's an open ISA, so anybody can create a core. That's a huge opportunity, amazing potential for people to truly create customized solutions, spurring innovations especially in areas
2 3 4 5 6 7	BY MR. EMERICK:  Q. All right. And then on page 6, I think, you mentioned the legacy architecture is referred to in the second full paragraph. That's Arm and x86?  A. X86 and Arm.  Q. Of which you only use one, Arm?  A. We compete with x86 as well. Yes. So	2 3 4 5 6 7	create specific architecture, specific cores, any requirement that you need. There is no ALA of sorts. Right? It's an open ISA, so anybody can create a core. That's a huge opportunity, amazing potential for people to truly create customized solutions, spurring innovations especially in areas like mine today, which is XR.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	BY MR. EMERICK:  Q. All right. And then on page 6, I think, you mentioned the legacy architecture is referred to in the second full paragraph. That's Arm and x86?  A. X86 and Arm.  Q. Of which you only use one, Arm?  A. We compete with x86 as well. Yes. So actually, it's x86. It's Arm. It's MIPS. There	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	create specific architecture, specific cores, any requirement that you need. There is no ALA of sorts. Right? It's an open ISA, so anybody can create a core. That's a huge opportunity, amazing potential for people to truly create customized solutions, spurring innovations especially in areas like mine today, which is XR.  Q. Is there any downside to RISC-V?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	BY MR. EMERICK:  Q. All right. And then on page 6, I think, you mentioned the legacy architecture is referred to in the second full paragraph. That's Arm and x86?  A. X86 and Arm.  Q. Of which you only use one, Arm?  A. We compete with x86 as well. Yes. So actually, it's x86. It's Arm. It's MIPS. There are various architectures out there, but the ones	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	create specific architecture, specific cores, any requirement that you need. There is no ALA of sorts. Right? It's an open ISA, so anybody can create a core. That's a huge opportunity, amazing potential for people to truly create customized solutions, spurring innovations especially in areas like mine today, which is XR.  Q. Is there any downside to RISC-V?  A. RISC-V is not
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	BY MR. EMERICK:  Q. All right. And then on page 6, I think, you mentioned the legacy architecture is referred to in the second full paragraph. That's Arm and x86?  A. X86 and Arm.  Q. Of which you only use one, Arm?  A. We compete with x86 as well. Yes. So actually, it's x86. It's Arm. It's MIPS. There are various architectures out there, but the ones that are probably more dominant today, it is x86 and Arm.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	create specific architecture, specific cores, any requirement that you need. There is no ALA of sorts. Right? It's an open ISA, so anybody can create a core. That's a huge opportunity, amazing potential for people to truly create customized solutions, spurring innovations especially in areas like mine today, which is XR.  Q. Is there any downside to RISC-V? A. RISC-V is not MS. NYARADY: Objection. THE WITNESS: RISC-V is not as mature at
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25 said, very immature at this point in time,

architecture, not a RISC architecture, C-I-S-C. And

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Ziad Asghar

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- especially products that require a high-level
- operating system such as a smartphone, such as an
- XR, such as a PC, or a data center, et cetera.
  - Q. Now, the next sentence says, "For a product developer, it eliminates the issue of being tied to
- the limited portfolio of cores available from a
- 7 proprietary ISA." Do you see that?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. What limited portfolio of cores from a 10 proprietary ISA are you referring to?
  - A. Yeah. If you're creating a product and you
- 12 have to fit into what's available, let's say on a --
- on a particular product line, you're limited.
- Right? So you've got to use that core. Whereas in
- this one if you have the ability, you can create 15
- your own CPU. You can basically put that into an
- SoC and launch a product with it. That's what I 18
- 19 Q. And who are the proprietary -- strike that. 20 What are the proprietary ISA and who is 21 offering these limited portfolio of cores?
- 22 A. The proprietary ISAs again, like I said,
- 23 are x86 and Arm that are fairly closed, and so it's
- older ones like MIPS and others.
- Q. Does MIPS offer a portfolio of cores?

- 1 you can't create your own cores. That's the
- distinction
- Q. And it goes on to say, "It eradicates the
- need to invest significant license fees for the
- development of a new processor using a proprietary
- ISA. RISC-V opens up the ability for any company in
- the world to be able to develop that processor
- 8 without fees or royalties"; right?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. So what you're describing here is Arm's
- business model; right? That you pay to develop a 11
- core using an Arm architecture; right? 12
- 13 A. Not really. This is also the business
- 14 model of any company that offers cores. It's not
- 15 just Arm's.

No. It's not just focused on Arm.

- Q. All right. Page 7, you're asked the 19
- question, "What kind of use cases make most sense
- 20 for RISC-V?"
- 21 And your response is, "RISC-V makes sense
- 22 for pretty much all use cases." Do you see that?
- 23 A. Uh-huh.
- 24 Q. Do you agree with that statement?
- 25 A. In the long term, yes. Like I said, today

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- it's not as mature to be able to address each and
- every use case, but in the long term has absolutely
- the potential to be able to address pretty much all
- the markets. It will take time.
- Q. The sentence on the page is a true
- statement, "RISC-V makes sense for pretty much all
- use cases, because instead of having to choose from
- a given fixed number of processor cores, it allows
- you to optimize for specific use cases." That's a
- 10 true statement?
- A. It's a true statement in time. Like I 11
- said, today the availability because of the lack of
- 13 the ecosystem support in RISC-V side, it can't
- 14 address all the markets today. In the future, yes,
- 15
- 16 Q. So it was not a true statement when you 17 made it. It's not a true statement today, but it 18
- will be true in the future?
- 19 MS. NYARADY: Objection.
- 20 THE WITNESS: It's a true statement because
- 21 I don't mention a timeline. It is a true statement
- because I don't mention a timeline. If I had 22
- said that -- if I had said RISC-V makes sense for
- pretty much all use cases today, that would be a
- different statement. I'm not specifying a timeline.

A. It used to. It used to offer a portfolio

2 of cores. Yes.

1

- 3 Q. How about now?
- A. I don't know. They were acquired by
- somebody, so I don't know the current status.
- Q. So this sentence is talking about
- 7 portfolios of cores available from either Arm or Intel; right?
- A. Arm, Intel, or MIPS, or I guess RISC-V now.
- 10 There are companies that offer RISC-V cores as well.
- 11 So that includes RISC-V.
- Q. Well, this sentence talks about eliminating 13 the issue of being tied to the limited portfolio of
- cores available from a -- proprietary ISA refers 14
- 15 to --
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. -- Arm's or Intel's; right?
- 18 A. Agreed. But the point I was trying to make
- 19 is that let's say you try to license a core from a
- RISC-V vendor also. Even then they would have a
- certain number of cores on their portfolio, three or 22 four or five or whatever.
- 23 In the case of RISC-V, you can create your
- 24 own core based on your requirements. In the case of
- 25 Arm, unless and until you have an ALA or something,

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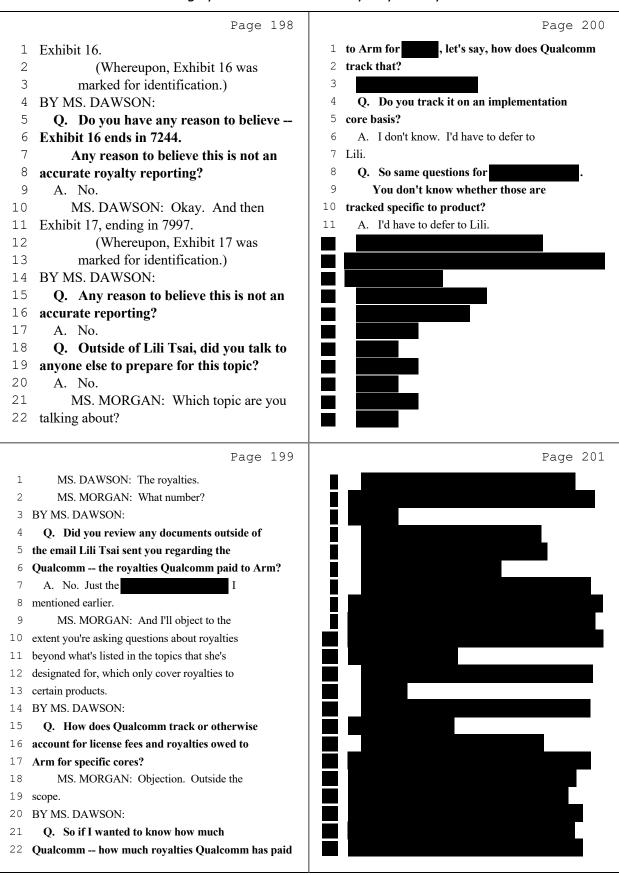
7/11/2025

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Page 1
       IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
          FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE
QUALCOMM INCORPORATED, A DELAWARE
CORPORATION; QUALCOMM TECHNOLOGIES,
INC., A DELAWARE CORPORATION,
                                        ) C.A. No.
                           PLAINTIFFS, ) 24-490-MN
                v.
ARM HOLDINGS PLC, F/K/A ARM LTD.,
A U.K. CORPORATION,
                            DEFENDANT. )
        * * * HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL
        * * ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY
  VIDEO-RECORDED DEPOSITION OF LARISSA COCHRON
     IN HER 30(B)(1) AND 30(B)(6) CAPACITIES
              FRIDAY, JULY 11, 2025
                 10:00 A.M. PDT
              PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA
    REPORTED BY AUDRA E. CRAMER, CSR NO. 9901
             DIGITAL EVIDENCE GROUP
          1730 M Street, NW, Suite 812
             Washington, D.C. 20036
                 (202) 232-0646
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7/11/2025

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6/24/2025

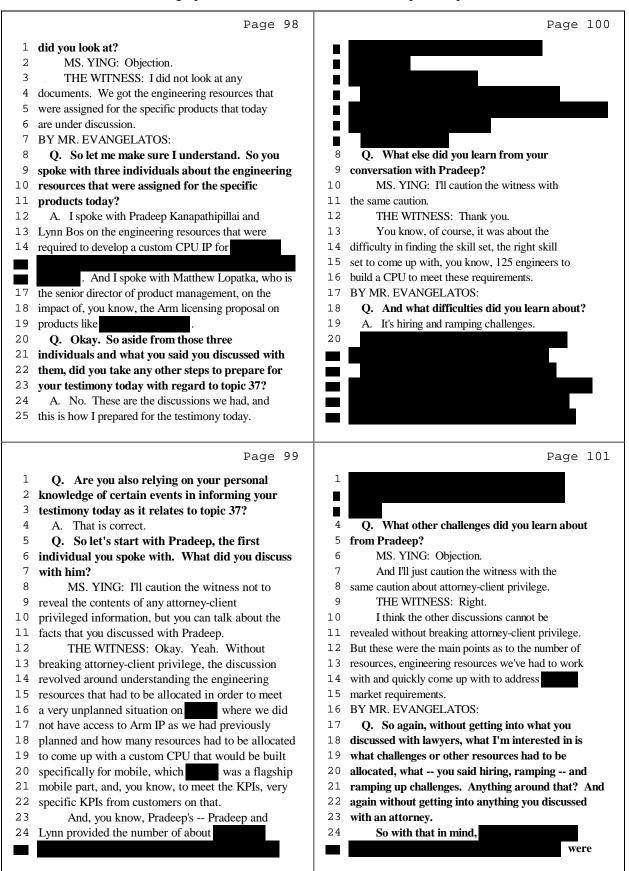
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Manju Varma

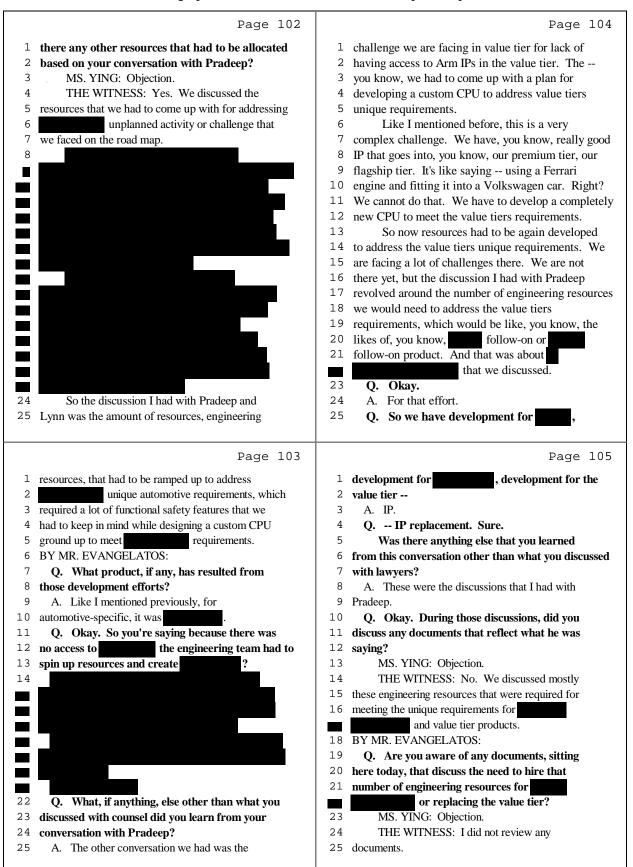
Cynthia J. Vega, CA CSR 6640, RM	IR, RDR, CCRR 95	
Reported by:		
SAN DIEGO, CALIFO	DRNIA	
JUNE 24, 2025	·	
VIDEO DEPOSITION OF MA	NJU VARMA	
OUTSIDE COUNSEL EYE	S ONLY	
HIGHLY CONFIDENT	CIAL	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
Dofondont	)	
ARM LTD., a U.K. corporation,	<i>)</i>	
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ARM HOLDINGS PLC., f/k/a	)	
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VS.	) 24-490(MN)	
r raincills,	) C.A. No.	
Plaintiffs,	)	
a zeraware corporación,	)	
a Delaware corporation,	)	
QUALCOMM TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,	)	
a Delaware corporation; and	)	
QUALCOMM INCORPORATED,	)	
FOR THE DISTRICT OF	DELAWARE	
IN THE UNITED STATES DIS		
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(202) 232-0646

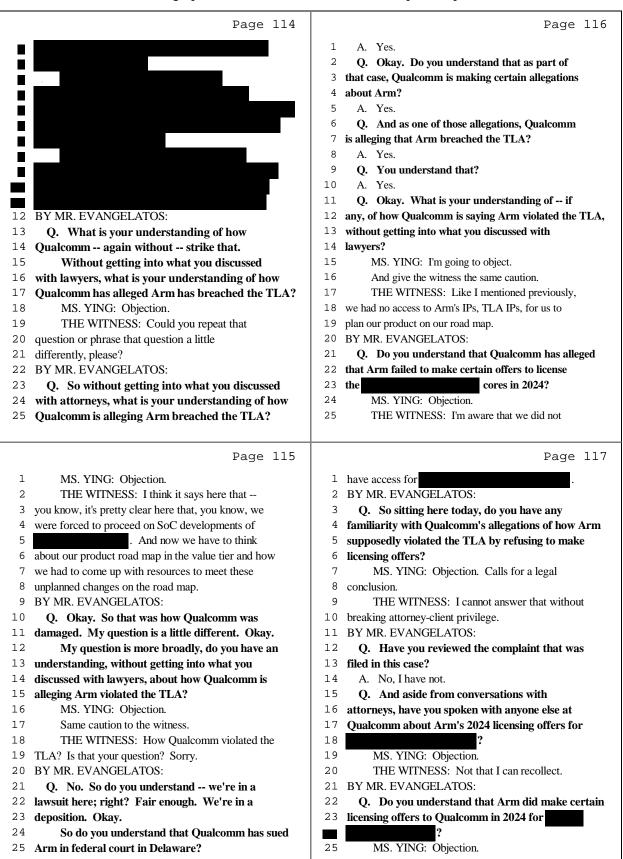
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Page 138 Page 140 until late October 1 see that? Would you see that as a problem? Or 2024; right? would you see that as, oh, we have no problem; let's 3 MS. YING: Objection. go ahead and define our value tier products? BY MR. EVANGELATOS: 4 THE WITNESS: I'm not again intimately 5 aware of the timeline of Arm's responses to our Q. So I'm asking you these questions. Right? sourcing team. But sure. Is that a question? So my -- again, you're not -- you're not answering 6 7 BY MR. EVANGELATOS: the question. 8 Q. So you're saying you're acutely aware of So you didn't ask for , Qualcomm 9 of any, you know, product in 9 having this problem, but now I'm trying to ask you didn't ask for when the problem arose and what your timing of that the abstract. You didn't ask for information. I'm talking about was; right? Because that's very important. 11 . Okav? 11 12 12 So the point I'm trying to get at is, when So in October of 2024, we've established 13 did you see this need if the offers didn't come and 13 that Qualcomm asked for 14 the problem, so to speak, with ; right? 15 didn't come later? 15 A. That is --16 Do you understand what I'm asking you? So 16 MS. YING: Objection. let me rephrase. And again I'll ask you the 17 BY MR. EVANGELATOS: 17 18 questions. Strike that. 18 Q. Go ahead. A. That is correct, yes. 19 When did you see that you had a problem 19 20 20 with having access to Arm's IPs such that Qualcomm Q. Okay. So how did you know that you needed realized it now needed to develop a custom core in 21 versus needing to 22 the value tier? 22 develop a custom core? 23 2.3 MS. YING: Objection. MS. YING: Objection. THE WITNESS: Okay. Let me explain this. 24 24 25 /// Page 139 Page 141 1 BY MR. EVANGELATOS: Q. Please answer my question. Okay. I want 3 you to answer my question. You're not answering my 4 question --5 A. I cannot answer your question --6 Q. -- and you need to do that. 7 You need to do that. 8 A. -- without giving you, you know, this 9 response. 10 Q. I'm not asking you for a history of how Arm sucks or how Arm's relationship with Qualcomm has 12 degraded, as you've told me before. I'm not asking 13 vou that. 14 I'm asking you: How did you know you had a 15 need to replace Arm's IP or a problem with Arm's IP such that you had to shift to create a custom core 17 at that -- in the fall of October 2024? 18 A. Okay. 19 MS. YING: Objection. 2.0 THE WITNESS: How would you even define a product with the CPU IP when you have no idea about what Arm has on their road map and what they're 23 offering in their road map when it comes to PPA? When you are completely in the blind, when

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MS. YING: Objection.

you have no access to Arm's road map, how would you

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- 1 semiconductor chips, Arm's bad-faith refusal to
- 2 offer licenses and to
- is already impacting
- Qualcomm. Qualcomm must undergo reviews of its
- 5 planning road maps to ensure that it will have
- 6 suitable CPUs for its customers." Do you see that?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. From what you've said today, Qualcomm is
- 9 constantly undergoing reviews of its planning road
- 10 maps; fair?
- 11 MS. YING: Objection.
- 12 THE WITNESS: Qualcomm could be undergoing
- 13 reviews, like I said, based on market requirements,
- 14 but for us to undergo review when it comes to CPU IP
- 15 when we have no idea what CPU IP would be going into
- 16 a product, that is a whole different ballgame.
- 17 BY MR. EVANGELATOS:
- 18 Q. You said a few minutes ago "road map
- 19 changes happen all the time"; right?
- 20 A. Road map changes, you know, could happen,
- 21 yes.
- Q. No, no. You said "road map changes happen
- 23 all the time"?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. Okay. So just because Qualcomm is

- Page 160
- 1 can only comment on resources that are allocated
- 2 related to CPU.
- 3 BY MR. EVANGELATOS:
- Q. Okay. So you've said a few times today
- that if these changes are happening, and the changes
- 6 happen all the time, then that means that resources
- 7 can be shifted all the time as Qualcomm needs to
- 8 shift resources or hire new engineers; fair?
- 9 A. No.
- 10 MS. YING: Objection. Misstates prior
- 11 testimony.

14

- 12 THE WITNESS: That is incorrect.
- 13 BY MR. EVANGELATOS:
  - Q. Why is it wrong?
- 15 A. Because when you have to move resources for
- 16 a particular technology, it is not like you can
- $17 \quad assign \ any \ other \ engineering \ resources \ easily \ from$
- 18 other technologies to CPU. When you are faced with
- 19 challenges on the road map as it pertains to CPU,
- 20 you are faced with the challenge of hiring a very
- 21 specific skill set and ramping up efforts on that
- 22 particular skill set. So it is not as easy as
- 23 moving around resources.
- 24 O. What is RISC-V?
- 25 MS. YING: Objection.

#### Page 159

- 1 reviewing its planning road maps, it does that all
- 2 the time; right?
- 3 A. That is correct.
- 4 Q. Okay. The next sentence says, "This effort
- 5 requires that additional resources be shifted to
- ${\small 6}\>\>\>\> \textbf{design custom CPUs for each of its semiconductor}$
- 7 chips, that Qualcomm allocate resources to identify
   8 workarounds based on RISC-V, and redesign products
- 9 to function with a different microprocessor design
- 10 or rely on older, less competitive versions of Arm
- 11 CPUs that Qualcomm has licensed." Do you see that?
- 12 MS. YING: Objection.
- 13 BY MR. EVANGELATOS:
- $14\,$   $\,$  Q. Okay. So let's -- also you nodded for the
- 15 record.
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 **O.** We need an answer.
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. Okay. Verbal answer.
- 20 So as part of Qualcomm's road map changes
- 21 in valuations, sometimes that requires shifting
- 22 resources around; right?
- 23 MS. YING: Objection.
- 24 THE WITNESS: Not with CPU, no. I can't
- 25 comment on resources on other technologies, but I

- Page 161
- instruction set architecture.
- 3 BY MR. EVANGELATOS:
- Q. And what -- is Qualcomm currently using

THE WITNESS: RISC-V is an open source

5 RISC-V?

14

15

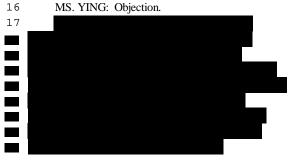
6 MS. YING: Objection.

### BY MR. EVANGELATOS:

- 9 BY MR. EVANGELATOS:

  10 Q. So here the document says, "Qualcomm
  - allocate resources to identify workarounds based on
- 12 RISC-V and redesign products to function with a
- 13 different microprocessor design."
  - What, if any, actions has Qualcomm taken to

do that?



41 (Pages 158 to 161)

#### 

6/25/2025

Qualcomm Incorporated, et al. v. Arm Holdings PLC, et al. Gerard R. Williams III Highly Confidential - Under the Protective Order

			Page 1
IN THE UNITED STATES DIS	STRIC	T COURT	
FOR THE DISTRICT OF	DELA	WARE	
QUALCOMM INCORPORATED,	)		
a Delaware corporation; and	)		
QUALCOMM TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,	)		
a Delaware corporation,	)		
	)		
Plaintiffs,	)		
	)	C.A. No.	
vs.	)	24-490 (MN)	
	)		
ARM HOLDINGS PLC., f/k/a	)		
ARM LTD., a U.K. corporation,	)		
	)		
Defendant.	)		
	)		
HIGHLY CONFIDENT			
UNDER THE PROTECTIV			
VIDEO DEPOSITION OF GERARD		ILLIAMS III	
JUNE 25, 2025			
SAN DIEGO, CALIFO	DRNIA	Δ	
Reported by:			
Cynthia J. Vega, CA CSR 6640, RN	MR. R	DR. CCRR 95	
5,1151114 5. Vega, 611 6511 6610, 10	110, 10	, COILL 75	

DIGITAL EVIDENCE GROUP
1730 M Street, NW, Suite 812
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 232-0646

6/25/2025

Qualcomm Incorporated, et al. v. Arm Holdings PLC, et al. Gerard R. Williams III Highly Confidential - Under the Protective Order

Page 66 Page 68 1 MS. NYARADY: Objection. 1 A. I believe so, yes. 2 THE WITNESS: Could you please --2 Q. And when you say it didn't have access to 3 it, why didn't Qualcomm have access to it in or 3 BY MR. OLSON: after the fall of 2022? 4 O. Sure. A. It wasn't licensed yet. 5 A. -- elaborate on "other consequences"? 6 Q. Did Qualcomm receive a license proposal for Q. Yes. Well, let me stop and say: Are you 7 aware of any change in product revenue, change in 8 A. That, I don't know. expected success of any product in the Qualcomm road 9 Q. Do you know whether or not the decision to map as a result of any difficulties in verification go with the NUVIA CPU in the auto product, which now 10 10 for custom CPU cores at Qualcomm? , was the result of a financial decision 11 A. You're asking me about a business 11 12 based on an offer made by Qualcomm -- by Arm, or 12 implication. That, I don't know. whether it was the result of some other decision Q. What are the complications that you were 14 regarding performance or choice or some other 14 referring to earlier as it relates to verification 15 factor? 15 for the custom CPU cores? MS. NYARADY: Objection. 16 A. I said specifically with 16 17 THE WITNESS: I don't know the ultimate 17 Q. Okay. What specifically was it with 18 18 reason that the decision was made. respect to 19 BY MR. OLSON: 19 A. So there are a set of deliverables from Arm 20 Q. Do you recall there being a shift of 20 that the engineering team uses in order to go 21 resources from a prior Orion project, i-o-n, to move 21 through the certification process. And there is a those resources to more custom cores? piece of information that is used to indicate what A. I'm very aware of that, yes. 23 must succeed and what must fail. And that was not 23 provided. And the engineering team had to use its 24 Q. Was that done to support the auto project? 24 25 A. The Orion with an "i" project was canceled best judgment as to verifying the product. Page 67 Page 69 And as a result we had to -- we, the

```
and we had to decide where to locate those
    particular individuals. And some of them worked on
 3
    the auto program. Not all; some.
 4
       Q. Do you have any recollection one way or
    another as to whether or not that decision was made
    in part based on price, royalty price for
 7
       A. The decisions to move the engineers?
 8
       Q. Yes.
 9
       A. I have no knowledge of that.
10
       Q. You can put that aside for a second.
11
       A. Okay.
12
       Q. You can use that or any other documents as
13
    a part of answering at any time, but I'm not going
14
    to be asking you a direct question from it.
15
          A moment ago you said that you believed
```

16 there were complications associated with verifying

A. That's correct. That's what I stated.

Q. Is it correct -- is it fair, based on your

memory and testimony, that ultimately those

complications did not result in a change in the

23 timing of the launch of an SoC product, at least 24 within a few months, but had other consequences for

certain CPUs as being compliant with the Arm ISA.

that it was comprehensive in its efforts to verify that core. Q. And do you have any impression one way or another as to how -- as to how you could characterize the degree or nature of that expansion? 9 A. Right now, I don't have numbers and would 10 have to converse with the engineering team to 11 understand what that cost would be. 12 Q. Do you have any sense of percentage of 13 time, any other estimate that you could give? 14 A. Not at this time without doing engineering 15 due diligence on its impact. 16 Q. All right. So you don't really -- you know 17 that it was an expansion. You have no way to 18 characterize the nature or scope of it; is that 19 correct? 20 A. Not at this exact moment in time. I could 21 characterize it, yes, if I were able to do the 22 diligence. 23 Q. What would you need to do in order to do 24 the diligence? 2.5 A. I would have to discuss with the

engineering team, had to expand its verification

efforts beyond normal what it would do to make sure

18 (Pages 66 to 69)

25 the company?

Do I have that right?

17

18

19

20

### HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY

		Page 1				
1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT					
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE					
3	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED a Delaware corporation, )	Case No.				
	QUALCOMM TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a Delaware )	24-490-MN				
4	corporation, )					
	)					
5	Plaintiffs, )					
	)					
6	vs. )					
	)					
7	ARM HOLDINGS PLC, f/k/a ARM LTD., a U.K. )					
	corporation,, )					
8	)					
	Defendant. )					
9						
10	ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY VIDEOTAPED					
11	DEPOSITION OF APARAJITA BHATTACHARYA					
12	Palo Alto, California					
13	Monday, July 7, 2025					
14						
15						
16	REPORTED BY: Derek L. Hoagland					
17	CSR No. 13445					
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						

#### HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY

Page 46 And that can apply to either a design waiver or

2 a test waiver?

3 A. Yes.

1 Q.

4 O. Okay. And then, also, ARM might issue something

5 called a test patch, right?

Yes. 6 Α.

7 Q. And that's a corrected version of a specific

8 test?

9 A. Correct.

10 Q. Okay. If a partner reports to ARM that there is

11 a defect in a test, how does ARM determine whether that

12 is a test issue or an implementation issue?

13 A. We do our root causing.

14 Q. What is that process?

15 A. Looking at the reported issue from the partner,

16 and we go back, we check our test, we triage it, and --

17 and we assess whether it's a test problem or not.

18 O. And when you say check our tests, are people

19 actually looking at the source code for the particular

20 ACK test?

21 A. Yes.

1 A.

Q.

2

5 A.

8

7 Q.

10 A.

13 Q.

16 A.

21 A.

22 Q.

25 A.

12 files, so.

Is there anything else that they're doing? 22 Q.

23 A. They look at the test code.

Do they run tests on AEM or a different 24 Q.

Is there any other part of the process to

Looking at the architectural specification,

has provided to them about the implementation that

11 The partners don't necessarily share their internal

And is the team that's responsible for 19 determining if there's a test issue, is that the same 20

14 see whether something looked like it was an

20 engineers that you were referring to before?

feature they're responsible for, or is everyone collectively working on this at the same time?

We have subteams for areas of the

Do they look at any of the files that a partner

It -- it depends on what the partner has shared.

Would you look at configuration information to

Okay. And does each engineer have their own

3 determine whether something is a test error or an

That's correct. They do.

checking for an update on the spec.

they're running the ACK on?

15 implementation error or test error?

That's correct.

17 but usually it's the test.

simulation as well?

4 implementation error?

1 subarchitecture.

2 Q. And so when a test defect is identified, or a Page 48

Page 49

3 potential test defect is identified --

Correct.

5 Q. -- subteams will work on that or the full

6 engineering team will take a look to determine which

subteam should work on it?

8 So it gets passed to the subteam that -- that

9 this belongs to.

10 Q. Okay. So how many people are involved in this

process of determining whether a test failure is a test

12 issue or an implementation issue?

13 It starts with the partner enablement team.

They do a high-level assessment, and then it gets passed 14

to the applicable subteam. And it might be one engineer 15

16 that looks at it.

The partner enablement team is Vivek Agarwal's 17 Q.

18 team?

19 A.

20 Q. So his team first looks at whatever the issue

is, they then get in contact with the engineering team? 21

22 A. Correct.

23 Q. You then determine who on the engineering team

24 is responsible for that feature or test --

25 A. They ---

Page 47

-- and then that subteam works on determining if 1 Q.

2 it's actually a test issue or a design issue, and then

3 that same team works on implementing the fix?

4 MR. JANES: Object to form.

5 THE DEPONENT: That's -- that's the process.

6 BY MR. BRALY:

Okay. If ARM determines that there's a test

issue and ARM decides to issue a test patch, is it the

same subteam creating the patch?

10 A.

11 Q. And how many people would work on creating that

12 patch?

13

Part of the diagnosis might be looking at it,

13 (Pages 46 - 49)

#### HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY



- 13 Q. Okay. And then when the patch is provided, it's
- 14 sent out as C file source code to replace the test that
- 15 had the defect in it. Is that right?
- 16 A. So the process is not to send patch. Usually,
- 17 the process is to incorporate the fix into the next
- 18 release of the ACK.
- 19 Q. I'm saying, when ARM does send a patch, in the
- 20 situations where ARM does send a patch, that patch is
- 21 replacement C file source code for the test that was
- 22 broken, right?
- 23 A. That's an exceptional circumstance, and if at
- 24 all we showed a patch, yes, it would be a separate C
- 25 file that -- that would update the test.

Page 51

- 1 Q. Okay. And you were saying ARM tries to fix test
- 2 defects identified by partners in quarterly releases,
- 3 right?
- 4 A. That's correct.
- 5 Q. Okay. Do the quarterly releases that ARM issues
- 6 always fix every bug reported by a partner?
- 7 A. Not necessarily.
- 8 Q. And what happens if the quarterly release does
- 9 not correct bugs that are reported by partners?
- 10 A. That would be the case if the fix takes longer.
- 11 Like I said, some take longer to fix.
- 12 Q. Has ARM ever not been able to fix a particular
- 13 test defect?
- 14 A. There are probably cases where we say won't fix.
- 15 Q. We also talked about the AEM earlier. Which
- 16 team is responsible for designing and updating the AEM?
- 17 A. It's not architecture and technology. It's
- 18 central engineering software.
- 19 Q. So does central engineering work with the ATG
- 20 compliance team to update AEM?
- 21 A. It's independent team.
- 22 Q. Is AEM used outside of the compliance process?
- 23 A. Forms of it is used.
- 24 Q. Do you know how long it takes to update AEM
- 25 based on new architectural features in the ISA?

1 A. I couldn't put a number on it.

- 2 Q. I know you said software -- the software team
- 3 within central engineering works on designing the AEM.
- 4 Do you know which specific team is responsible for that?
- 5 A. It's within C software now, so.
- 6 Q. Okay.
- 7 A. I don't know what they're called.
- 8 Q. Do you know who is in charge of that team?
- 9 A. No, I don't.
- 10 Q. All right. It's a big company.
- 11 A. Yeah.
- 12 O. I understand.
- MR. BRALY: We've been going about an hour.
- 14 THE DEPONENT: Yeah.
  - MR. BRALY: Do you want to take a break?
- 16 THE DEPONENT: I'll take a break if you don't
- 17 mind.

15

22

- MR. BRALY: All right. Let's go off the record.
- 19 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This is the end of Media
- 20 No. 1. Off the record. The time is 10:07.
- 21 (A recess transpires.)
  - THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This marks the beginning of
- 23 Media No. 2. We are back on the record. The time is
- 24 10:18.
- 25 MR. BRALY: Welcome back.

Page 53

Page 52

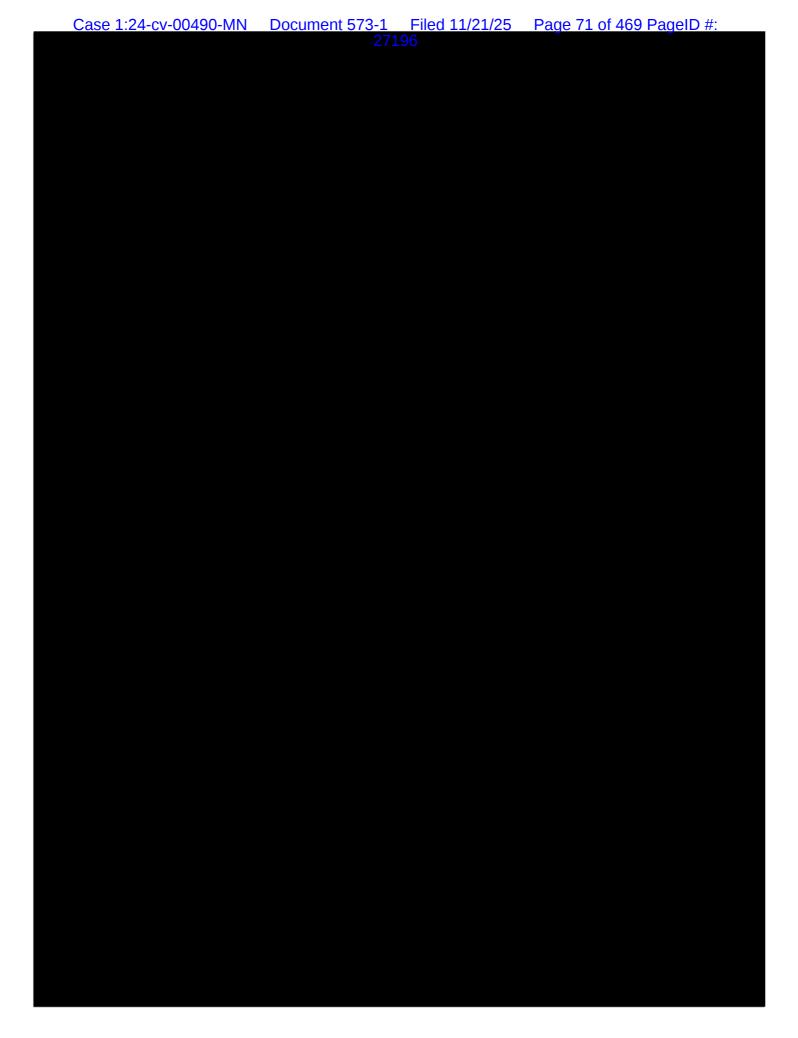
- est 1 THE DEPONENT: Thank you.
  - 2 BY MR. BRALY:
  - 3 Q. Did you speak to anyone about the substance of
  - 4 your testimony during the break?
  - 5 A. No.
  - 6 MR. BRALY: I'm going to hand you what has been
  - 7 marked Bhattacharya Exhibit 1, Bates ARM QC\_02601829.
  - 8 (Exhibit No. 1 marked for identification.)
  - 9 BY MR. BRALY:
  - 10 Q. Do you recognize receiving this email?
  - 11 A. I don't particularly recall because it's 2021, a
  - 12 long time ago.

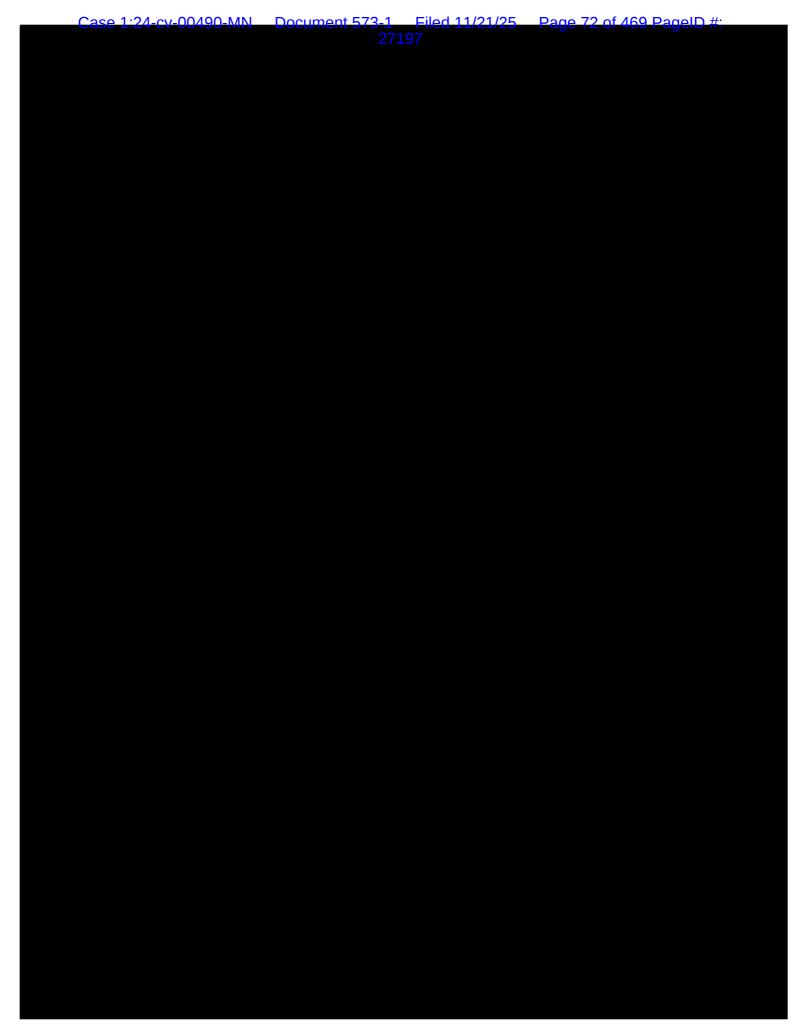
14

- 13 MR. BRALY: True.
  - MR. JANES: Jake, real quick. I got two
- 15 documents. Is one an attachment?
- MR. BRALY: One is an attachment, yes. The
- 17 second document is an attachment.
- 18 BY MR. BRALY:
- 19 Q. You see that you are on the TO line in the top
- 20 email, right?
- 21 A. Correct.
- 22 Q. So you received this email?
- 23 A. Yes
- 24 Q. The email is from Vivek Agarwal, and it's sent
- 25 to Karthik Muthusamy?

14 (Pages 50 - 53)







### Present of a

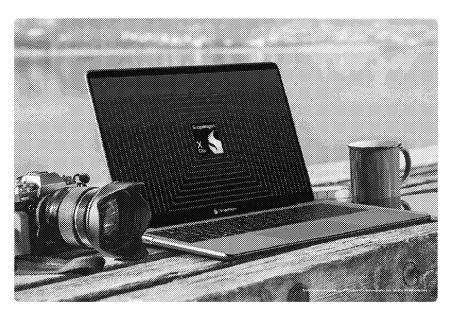
## Qualcomm Unleashes Snapdragon X Elite: The Al Super-Charged Platform to Revolutionize the PC

OGT 24, 2023 - HAVVAII |









#### Highlights:

- The Snapdragon' X Elite platform features the custom integrated Qualcomm Oryon" CPU - the new CPU leader in mobile computing - and delivers up to 2 times faster CPU performance versus the competition, matching competitor peak performance with one-third of the power.
- Built for Al, Snapdragon X Elite is capable of running generative Al models with over 13 billion parameters on-device and continues to expand Qualcomm's Al leadership with 4.5 times faster Al processing power than competitors.
- PCs powered by Snapdragon X Elite are expected from leading OEMs

Document title: Qualcomm Unleashes Snapdragon X Elite: The Al Super-Charged Platform to Revolutionize the PC | Qualcomm

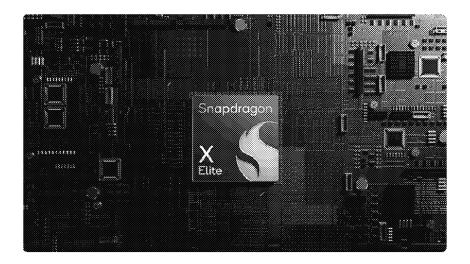


Qualcomm's Al leadership with 4.5 times faster Al processing power than competitors.

Filed 11/21/25

PCs powered by Snapdragon X Elite are expected from leading OEMs starting mid-2024.

At Snapdragon Summit, Qualcomm Technologies, Inc. today announced the most powerful computing processor it has ever created for the PC. Snapdragon X Elite. This groundbreaking platform ushers in a new era of premium. computing by delivering a massive leap forward with best-in-class CPU performance, leading on-device Al inferencing, and one of the most efficient processors in a PC with up to multiple days of battery life. As Al transforms how we interact with our PCs, Snapdragon X Elite is designed to support the intelligent and power-intensive tasks of the future that will enable powerful productivity, rich creativity, and immersive entertainment experiences from anywhere.

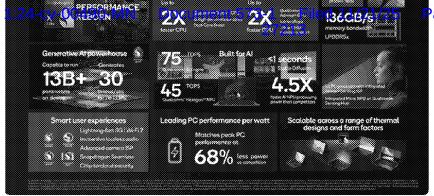


"Snapdragon X Elite represents a dramatic leap in innovation for computing as we deliver our new, custom Qualcomm Oryon CPU for super-charged performance that will delight consumers with incredible power efficiency and take their creativity and productivity to the next level," said Kedar Kondap, Senior Vice President & General Manager of Compute & Gaming, Qualcomm Technologies, Inc. "Powerful on-device Al experiences will enable seamless multitasking and new intuitive user experiences, empowering consumers and businesses alike to create and accomplish more."

PCs powered by Snapdragon X Elite are expected mid-2024.







For more information, visit the Snapdragon X Elite webpage and product brief. To see reactions from key industry players, visit Snapdragon Summit Partner Quotes: Additional information, livestream replays, and event content will also be available on the Snapdragon Summit Event Hub. Learn more about the new naming for our leading PC platforms here.

#### About Qualcomm

Qualcomm is enabling a world where everyone and everything can be intelligently connected. Our one technology roadmap allows us to efficiently scale the technologies that launched the mobile revolution - including advanced connectivity, high-performance, low-power compute, on-device intelligence and more - to the next generation of connected smart devices across industries. Innovations from Qualcomm and our family of Snapdragon platforms will help enable cloud-edge convergence, transform industries, accelerate the digital economy, and revolutionize how we experience the world, for the greater good.

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#### Qualcomm Contacts

#### Clare Conley

Media Relations

- 1-858-845-5959
- corpcomm@qualcomm.com



- 1-858-845-5959
- corpcomm@qualcomm.com

Mauricio Lopez-Hodoyan

Investor Relations

- 1-858-658-4813
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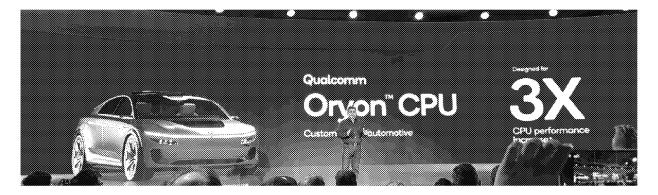


Language: English (US)

# Qualcomm Doubles Down On Automotive With New Snapdragon Platforms

forbes.com/sites/karlfreund/2024/10/22/qualcomm-doubles-down-on-automotive-with-new-snapdragon-platforms/

October 22, 2024



The new Snapdragon Cockpit and Ride chips use the new Oryon CPU

Qualcomm

A car that thinks, plans ahead, entertains, saves time, and ensures a safe and comfortable ride depends on Al-enabled silicon. Can Qualcomm Snapdragon become the leader in this revolution? They already have.

The annual Snapdragon Summit (as usual, located in beautiful Maui, Hawaii) is Qualcomm's communication event intended to build Snapdragon into a consumer brand. That brand, which historically has been focussed on premium smartphones, is being extended to include edge processing and especially to include and lead the explosion in digital transformation of the automotive industry.

For the first time, Qualcomm dedicated an entire day at the Snapdragon Summit event in Maui on automotive, and announced two new platforms, using the same new Oryon CPU announced on Day 1 as the Snapdragon 8 Elite for smart phones. These new automotive SoCs are Snapdragon Ride Elite and Snapdragon Cockpit Elite. The names say it all: Ride delivers the ADAS compute engine for up to Level 3, while Cockpit provides the digital infotainment system that bring the automotive experience to a new level of functionality, and comfort. And Elite denotes both that these are high-end SoCs, delivering adequate headroom to enable a 10-year life cycle,

The ecosystem Qualcomm has built and enjoys clearly sets it apart

Qualcomm

Qualcomm has built a massive ecosystem for automotive that no other SoC vendor can match. In terms of market reach, CEO Cristiano Amon said recently, "Actually it would be harder for me to name an auto vendor we are NOT involved with." And thats a global

statement. In fact, Qualcomm is extremely strong in China, which is now leading the industry on autonomous driving. Qualcomm says that 100s of millions of cars on the road today use Snapdragon.

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## **Best High-Yield Savings Accounts Of 2024**

By Kevin Payne, Contributor



### Best 5% Interest Savings Accounts of 2024

By Cassidy Horton, Contributor

Snapdragon Ride and Cockpit SoCs share the same Oryon CPU, Hexagon NPU, and Adreno GPU technologies. ... More

Qualcomm

Much of the technology in the new Drive and Cockpit SoC's are the same as, or highly leveraged from, that found in the new Snapdragon 8 Elite for mobile: Oryon CPU, Hexagon NPU for AI, Adreno GPU for graphics and AI, etc. This is an example of Qualcomm's overall strategy: develop best in class IP, and integrate them into SoCs for specific markets and applications.

The Snapdragon Elite for automotive can handle 14 displays (!!!) Al. and can customize audio for ... More

Qualcomm

Qualcomm showed a few Al-led use cases that should resonate well with OEMs and end users, using voice-activated access to LLMs, and then guiding the vehicle around congested traffic, emergencies, construction, etc. But the idea that your vehicle can essentially replace a smart phone for Al agents is especially powerful.

Here's three examples of using AI in the next generation autos.

Qualcomm

## **Takeaway Thoughts**

As we covered a few weeks ago, Qualcomm has become the undisputed leader providing advanced semiconductor solutions for infotainment and ADAS to the automotive industry. The speed with which they have infused their product portfolio with new and common technology such as the Oryon cores has been quite impressive, switching to a new CPU without missing a schedule beat. Their first implementation of Oryon was for Laptops, competing head to head with Intel and AMD, deliving competitive performance, leading AI, and power efficiency.

That was a year ago. Now, Qualcomm moves Oryon to the company's flagship platform, Snapdragon for mobile, and we expect that we will see it migrate Oryon to lower-tier mobile and, hopefully, to the Cloud AI platform for data center inference processing if the company still wants to be in that fast-growing space.

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PRESS NOTE

Qualcomm Races Ahead in the Evolution of Software-Defined Vehicles with New Snapdragon Cockpit Elite and Snapdragon Ride Elite Platforms

Oct 22, 2024 MAUI

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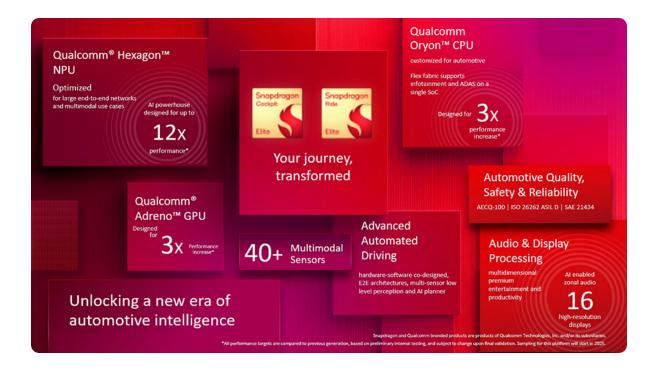


- New Snapdragon Cockpit Elite and Snapdragon Ride Elite platforms debut with Qualcomm Oryon CPU, now tailored for automotive.
- Platforms are targeting 3x faster CPU and up to 12x stronger Al performance for in-vehicle experiences compared to previous flagship generation.

Today at Snapdragon Summit, Qualcomm Technologies, Inc. unveiled its most powerful automotive platforms. Powered by Qualcomm Oryon CPU - Qualcomm Technologies' fastest CPU now tailored for automotive - these Elite tier automotive platforms are the latest addition to the Snapdragon® Digital Chassis Solution portfolio, designed to bring unmatched power and intelligence to next-generation vehicles. Automakers have the option to utilize Snapdragon® Cockpit Elite to power advanced digital experiences and Snapdragon Ride <sup>™</sup> Elite to power automated driving capabilities. Through a unique flexible architecture, automakers will also have an option to seamlessly combine both digital cockpit and automated driving functionalities on the same SoC – an innovative capability available on Snapdragon Digital Chassis solutions.

"Qualcomm Technologies remains at the forefront of innovation with platforms like Snapdragon Cockpit Elite and Snapdragon Ride Elite, as the automotive industry evolves towards centralized computing, software-defined vehicles and Al-driven architectures," said Nakul Duggal, group general manager, automotive, industrial and cloud, Qualcomm Technologies, Inc. "With our strongest performing compute, graphics and

empowering automakers to redefine automotive experiences for their customers."



#### **Unified Architecture, Unmatched Performance**

Neural Processing Unit (NPU), designed for multimodal AI, is targeting a 12x performance boost over previous cockpit platforms, enabling real-time external environment and cabin data processing. This advancement facilitates live decision-making, adaptive responses, and proactive assistance, ensuring personalized incabin experiences. Equipped with transformer accelerators and vector engines, along with mixed precision support, the NPU in Snapdragon Ride Elite is designed to deliver low-latency, highly accurate, and efficient end-to-end transformers, maintaining optimal power and performance.

numerous cameras, sensors, rich user experiences and advanced Al-enabled audio with virtualization. Automakers can create configurable software-defined vehicles (SDVs) for all tiers, providing flexibility and scalability while simplifying vehicle architecture. This architecture is designed to accelerate deployment schedules, ensuring customers can enjoy the latest innovations and features more quickly than with our prior architectures. The elite-tier automotive platforms also utilize Qualcomm Technologies' comprehensive software stack, supporting hardware virtualization using a Type-1 safe hypervisor with the capability to support multiple guest virtual machines with unique operating systems that operate free from interference, concurrently and independently.

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- Industry-Leading Power Efficiency: Engineered to deliver exceptional performance while minimizing energy consumption and helping ensure that vehicles operate smarter and longer. The solution is a combination of intelligent power management hardware and software that balances core utilization and application runtime.
- Intuitive Experiences: Engineered to support context-aware applications, the platforms are designed to enable hands-free automated driving that anticipates needs, along with real-time driver monitoring and enhanced object detection for a smoother, more confident ride. Its improved Qualcomm<sup>®</sup> Adreno<sup>™</sup> GPU is targeting to deliver a 3x performance boost<sup>\*</sup> with advanced rendering capabilities, meeting demands for gaming, multimedia, and dynamic driver information.

reliable quality-of-service for specific ADAS functions, as well as comfort and confidence from drivers and passengers.

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- Software-Defined: Purpose-built for the industry's shift to SDVs, the elite-tier platforms are designed to take an end-to-end approach for upgradeability through the unified software framework that emphasizes software reuse; designed to help automakers accelerate feature development via a cloud-based workbench, streamlining software development for continuous improvement and reducing time to market for new features and services.
- Cutting-Edge Camera Subsystem for Safety and Comfort: Our elite-tier automotive platforms feature a powerful, efficient camera system with an advanced Image Signal Processor (ISP) for clear, responsive visuals in extreme driving conditions. They are designed to support over 40 multimodal sensors, including up to 20 high-resolution cameras for 360-degree coverage and in-cabin monitoring. Compatible with the latest and upcoming automotive sensors and formats, our platforms use AI-enhanced imaging tools to deliver optimized image quality for both enhanced in-cabin experiences and advanced features.
- Automated Driving and Al Software Stack: The Snapdragon Ride Elite platform exemplifies the approach of software virtualization, offering an end-to-end automated driving system with advanced features like vision perception, sensor fusion, path planning, localization, and complete vehicle control all running concurrently,

experiences. Snapdragon Cockpit Elite is also designed with safety, security and long-term support (API compatibility) features built into the design with the ability to run the instrument cluster, infotainment dash, and multiple passenger instances in independent virtual machines, with the ability to share content and data where needed.

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The Snapdragon Cockpit Elite and Snapdragon Ride Elite will be available for sampling in 2025. Technology collaborations are underway with leading car manufacturers, including Li Auto and Mercedes-Benz AG, who will feature Snapdragon Elite tier automotive platforms in their future commercialized vehicles.

"We are incredibly excited for the new Snapdragon Cockpit Elite and Snapdragon Ride Elite solutions and the transformative potential they hold for next-generation vehicles," said Mr. Donghui Ma, President of Li Auto. "The automotive industry is on the cusp of a revolution, leveraging the latest advancements in computing, artificial intelligence, and software to deliver unparalleled experiences for drivers and passengers alike. We look forward to working with Qualcomm Technologies to combine our innovative spirit with these new solutions to redefine in-vehicle experiences."

"Qualcomm Technologies stands at the forefront of automotive innovation, and we are pleased to continue our trusted collaboration with them by integrating Snapdragon Cockpit Elite into our future vehicles," said Magnus Östberg, Chief Software Officer, Mercedes-Benz AG. "This powerful and efficient central compute technology will enable us to provide our customers

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webpage.

#### **About Qualcomm**

Qualcomm relentlessly innovates to deliver intelligent computing everywhere, helping the world tackle some of its most important challenges. Our proven solutions drive transformation across major industries, and our Snapdragon® branded platforms power extraordinary consumer experiences. Building on our nearly 40-year leadership in setting industry standards and creating era-defining technology breakthroughs, we deliver leading edge AI, high-performance, low-power computing, and unrivaled connectivity. Together with our ecosystem partners, we enable next-generation digital transformation to enrich lives, improve businesses, and advance societies. At Qualcomm, we are engineering human progress.

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### Contact Information

**Clare Conley** Media Relations

\$\square\$ 1-858-845-5959

corpcomm@qualcomm.com

Mauricio Lopez-Hodoyan **Investor Relations** 

**%** 1-858-658-4813

ir@qualcomm.com

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PRESS NOTE

Qualcomm to Acquire Arduino — Accelerating Developers' Access to its Leading Edge Computing and Al



PRESS NOTE

**Qualcomm Achieves Complete Victory Over Arm in Litigation Challenging Licensing Agreements** 

All performance targets are compared to previous generation, based on preliminary internal testing, and subject to change upon



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PRESS NOTE

## Snapdragon 8 Elite Gen 5, the World's Fastest Mobile System-on-a-chip, Establishes New Consumer Experiences and Sets New Industry Benchmarks

Sep 24, 2025 MAUI





- With state-of-the-art performance, efficiency and on-device AI processing, Snapdragon<sup>®</sup> 8 Elite Gen 5 is purpose-built to amplify mainstay experiences and debut breakthrough experiences.
- The latest premium offering in the Snapdragon 8 Elite series will be featured in flagship devices from global OEMs and smartphone brands, with new devices launching in the coming days.

Qualcomm Technologies, Inc. today announced the Snapdragon<sup>®</sup> 8 Elite Gen 5 Mobile Platform, the world's fastest mobile system-on-a-chip.

### Mobile mainstays amplified

The Snapdragon 8 Elite Gen 5 has upgraded the experiences that users today expect from their mobile devices, including:

- Lightning-fast multitasking and seamless app switching
- Long game play with incredible performance and power efficiency

### **Agentic AI personalized**

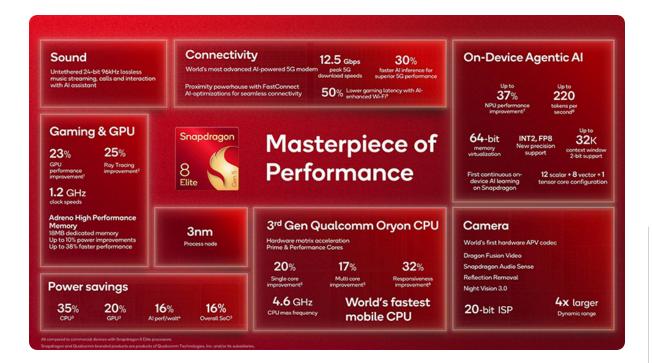
The 8-series mobile platform enables truly personalized agentic AI assistants to take user-tailored actions across apps. Through continuous on-device learning and real-time sensing, multimodal AI models understand the user, enabling proactive recommendations and situation-based prompt enhancements—with user data staying on device.

### **Artistic vision realized**

This year's Snapdragon 8 Elite Gen 5 is the world's first mobile platform to record in Advanced Professional Video (APV) codec, enabling professional-level video

### **Snapdragon is your true superpower**

With state-of-the-art performance, efficiency and ondevice Al processing, Snapdragon 8 Elite Gen 5 delivers massive upgrades and experiences that users want today. The 3rd Gen Qualcomm Oryon CPU—the fastest in its class—boosts performance by 20%¹. A new Qualcomm® Adreno GPU architecture enhances graphics-rich gaming by 23%¹. The Qualcomm® Hexagon NPU offers 37% faster performance¹.



"With Snapdragon 8 Elite Gen 5, you are at the center of your mobile experience. It enables personalized Al agents to see what you see, hear what you hear and think with you in real time," said Chris Patrick, senior vice president and general manager, mobile handset, Qualcomm Technologies, Inc. "Snapdragon 8 Elite Gen 5 pushes the boundaries of personal Al, allowing you to experience the future of mobile technology today."

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New devices will be launched in the coming days.

For more information, visit the <u>Snapdragon 8 Elite</u> <u>webpage</u> and <u>product brief</u>. Additional information, livestream replays and event content are also available on the <u>Snapdragon Summit Event Hub</u>.

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<sup>1</sup>Compared to the previous Snapdragon 8 Elite

### **Contact Information**

Clare Conley
Media Relations

**\( 1-858-845-5959 \)** 

Mauricio Lopez-Hodoyan Investor Relations

**\( 1-858-658-4813 \)** 

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# Accelerating Developers' Access to its Leading Edge Computing and Al

Victory Over Arm in Litigation Challenging Licensing Agreements

Oct 7, 2025

IoT

Sep 30, 2025

Company

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In addition to disclosing results determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, Arm utilizes, and this presentation includes, certain non-GAAP financial measures that differ from measures calculated in accordance with GAAP. Arm's non-GAAP financial measures include non-GAAP cost of sales, non-GAAP gross profit, non-GAAP research and development operating expenses, non-GAAP selling, general and administrative operating expenses, non-GAAP impairment of long-lived assets operating expenses, non-GAAP disposal, restructuring and other operating expenses, net, non-GAAP operating expense, net, non-GAAP operating income (loss), non-GAAP operating profit margin, non-GAAP net income (loss) from continuing operations, non-GAAP fine cash flow, and non-GAAP free cash flow for the trailing twelve months. Arm believes these non-GAAP financial measures provide useful information to investors and others in understanding and evaluating its results of operations, as well as provide a useful measure for period-to-period comparisons of its business performance. Moreover, Arm has included these non-GAAP financial measures because they are key measurements used by its management internally to make operating decisions, including those related to analyzing operating expenses, evaluating performance, and performing strategic planning and annual budgeting. Arm believes that the presentation of its non-GAAP financial measures, when viewed holistically, is helpful to investors in assessing the consistency and comparability of its performance in relation to prior periods and facilitates comparisons of its financial performance relative to its competitors, particularly with respect to competitors that present similar non-GAAP financial measures in addition to their GAAP results.

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Non-GAAP financial measures presented herein exclude acquisition-related intangible asset amortization, share-based compensation, or SBC, cost associated with equity-classified awards where Arm's intent is to issue equity upon vesting (in lieu of cash settlement), employer taxes related to SBC equity-classified awards, net of the research and development, or R&D, tax incentives associated with these taxes, one-time employee benefit related to the Arm Limited All Employee Plan 2019, or the 2019 AEP, costs associated with disposal activities, impairment of long-lived assets, restructuring and related costs, public company readiness costs, other operating income (expenses), net, (income) loss from equity method investments, gain on disposal of business, and income tax effect on non-GAAP adjustments. Arm excludes these items from its non-GAAP financial measures because they are non-cash or non-recurring in nature, or because the amount and timing of these items is unpredictable and not driven by core results of operations, which renders comparisons with prior periods and competitors less meaningful.

Investors should consider non-GAAP financial measures alongside other financial performance measures, including operating income, net income and Arm's other GAAP results. A reconciliation of the non-GAAP financial measures presented in this presentation to the most directly comparable GAAP measure is included at the end of this presentation.

Arm is unable to provide a reconciliation of certain non-GAAP guidance measures to the corresponding GAAP measures on a forward-looking basis because doing so would not be possible without unreasonable effort due to, among other things, the potential variability and limited visibility of the excluded items. For the same reasons, Arm is unable to address the probable significance of the unavailable information.

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## Q3 FYE25: Highlights

## **Operating Highlights**

\$983m

Total revenue up 19% YoY

\$522m

Non-GAAP Operating Expenses
19% YoY increase in engineering headcount

\$573m

Trailing 12 Months FCF down 21% YoY



+310bn Arm-based chips shipped

Cumulative number of Arm-based chips since 1990. Our volume has created a base for the largest ecosystem in the semiconductor industry

Al on Arm is going everywhere

In Q3, NVIDIA announced Project DIGITS and AI PC for model development, and SoftBank announced \$500bn of investment in AI infrastructure with Arm is set to provide the CPU capability to the data center.

Custom silicon providing growth

Microsoft Cobalt 100 and Google Axion achieved General Availability leading to a ramp in Arm-based server chips being deployed into Azure and GCP



## Royalty Growth from Rising Complexity, Volume Expansion

# More Complexity Per Chip

- More advanced workloads need Arm's latest Armv9 architecture
- High-end cloud compute chips had 8 cores in 2016¹ and 192 cores in 2024
- Smaller geometries and longer fab cycle times mean that customers need more help
- Armv9, more cores and compute subsystems (CSS) are lifting royalty rates

# More Chips

- Semiconductor industry revenue is forecasted to grow at a CAGR of 8%<sup>2</sup>
- + Arm is gaining share in long-term growth markets: autos, cloud, IoT
- + Arm shipped 2x the number of chips in FYE24 than in FYE16



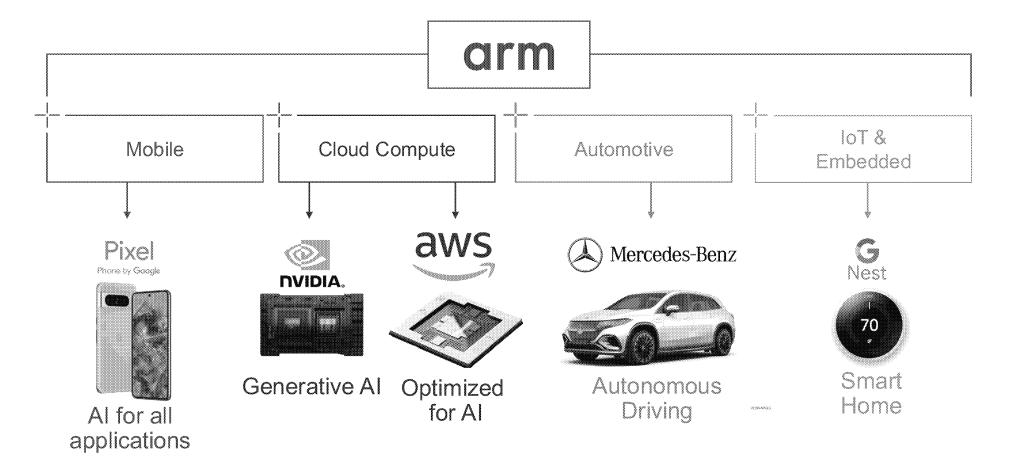
- The concept of AI everywhere is increasing demand for Arm's highly performant and energy-efficient compute platform
- More of our partners are finding custom silicon development a more attractive value proposition
- The Arm subscription business model smooths the path for Arm technology to reach more chip designs across more of our largest customers

#### Notes

- 1. Reference to FYE16 relates to period when Arm was last publicly listed prior to its acquisition by SoftBank.
- 2. Arm internal forecast based on third-party analyst data



## Al on Arm: Energy Efficiency from the Data Center to the Edge



## Unparalleled Software Ecosystem

20M+

Developers on Arm, for Arm

\_\_\_\_

1.5Bn

Ecosystem hours

\_\_\_\_

10M+

Developer hours

1st decade of Armv8

-

30M+

Developer hours

1st decade of Armv9



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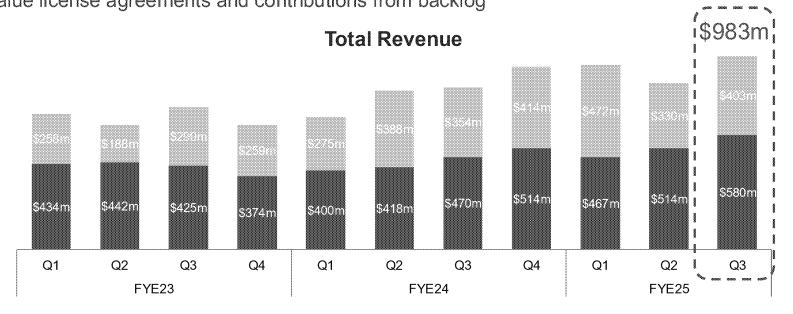




## Q3 FYE25: Record total and royalty revenues

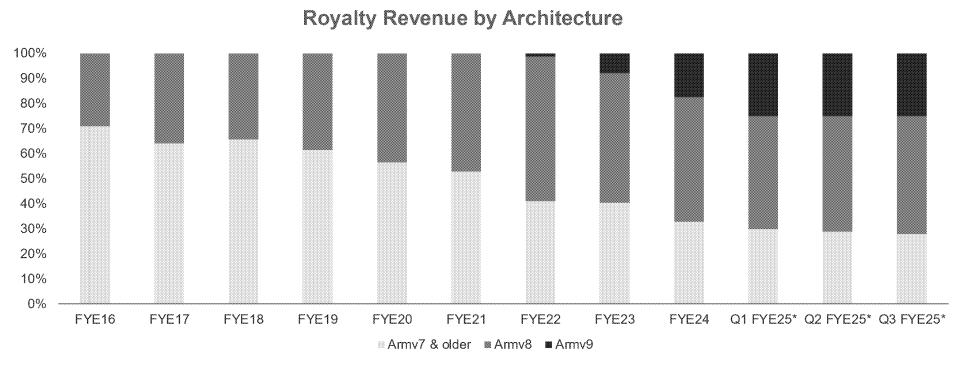
- → Total revenue: \$983m up 19% YoY
- Royalty revenue: \$580m up 23% YoY driven by the continued adoption of the Armv9 architecture, the ramp of chips based on Arm CSS, IoT improvement, and increased usage of Arm-based chips in data centers

 License and other revenue: \$403m up 14% YoY due to normal fluctuations in the timing and size of multiple high-value license agreements and contributions from backlog



■ Royalty ■ License and Other Revenue

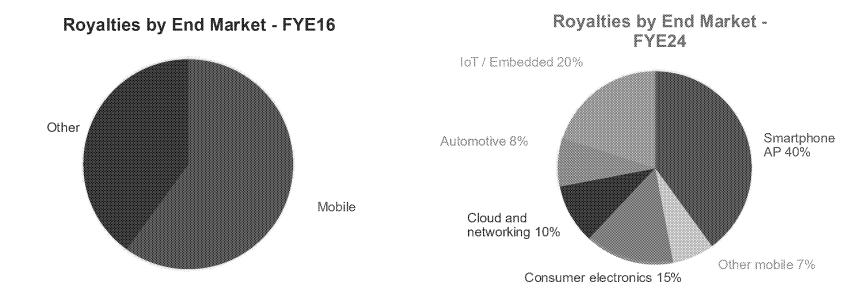
## Armv9 adoption driving royalty growth



- Armv9 commands a higher royalty per chip than prior architectures
- Armv9 adoption has started in smartphones and cloud compute

<sup>\*</sup> Royalty mix by architecture such as Armv9 is estimated at the system-on-a-chip ("SoC") level based on the architecture of the primary CPU or an approximation of the IP mix and is subject to change based on the availability of additional product detail. Referenced figures based on most recent royalty report data that relates to the prior quarter.

## Diversification in multiple long-term growth markets



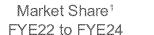
 Arm is increasing revenue from markets beyond mobile through a broadening range of products including CPUs and systems for cloud, automotive and IoT/embedded compute

Note: reference to FYE16 relates to period when Arm was last publicly listed prior to its acquisition by SoftBank.

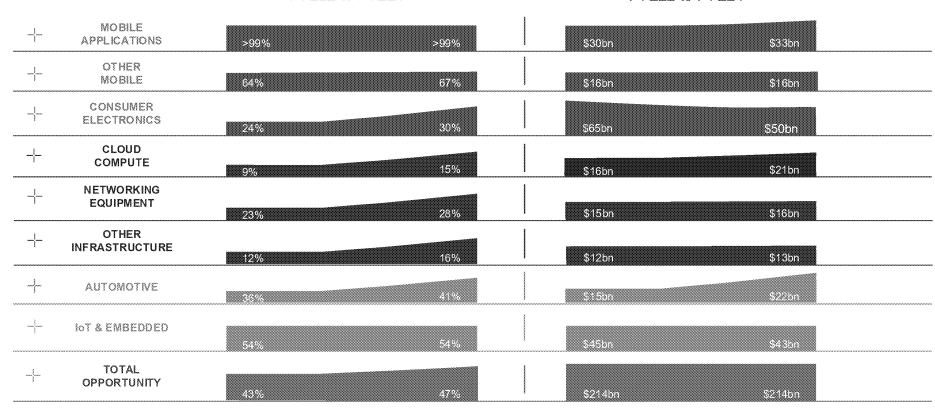
Note: royalties represent approximate mix, based on reports received from our partners and Arm's internal assessment of end markets

arm

## Royalty: Gaining Share in a Massive Market



Market Value<sup>1</sup> FYE22 to FYE24



<sup>1</sup> Based on chip value

Source: Arm internal estimates, based on multiple third-party data sources.



Infrastructure

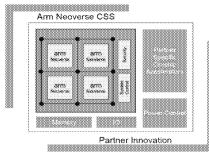
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## Compute Subsystems: A better starting point for chip design

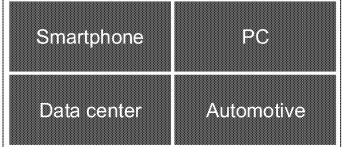
Rising design and manufacturing complexity is lifting cost, time-to-market and risk

# CSS helps partners solve cost and time-to-market challenges

- Longer manufacturing time of highly complex chips compresses the time available for chip design
- CSS pre-integrated Arm IP reduces engineering effort and so reduces design time, cost and risk



CSS adopted across many end markets



- Leading semi cos, OEMs and CSPs take CSS to accelerate chip designs
- 12 CSS licensees to date ahead of plan; likely preferred model for many partners in the future

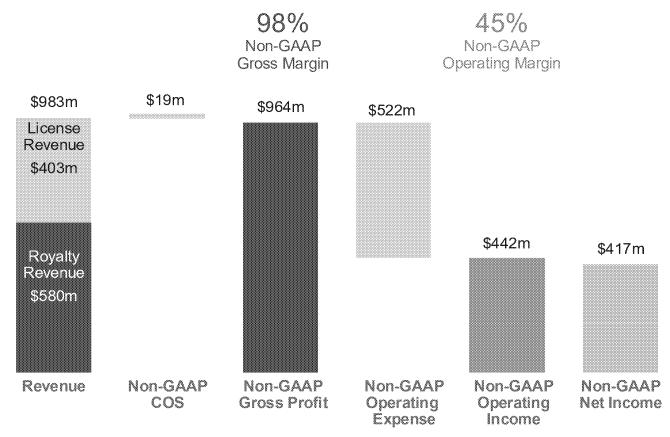
# Growing ecosystem accelerates deployment

- Arm Total Design (ATD)
   ecosystem helps partners build
   custom Arm CSS chips
- More than 30 ATD partners include ASIC, EDA, backend, software, chiplet, and design services firms



CSS substantially increases Arm's royalty revenue per chip

## Q3 FYE25: From Revenues to Profits



#### Notes:

1. Depreciation and amortisation for FYE25-Q3 was \$47m

2. See appendix for reconciliation of Non-GAAP metrics to the most directly comparable GAAP metrics.



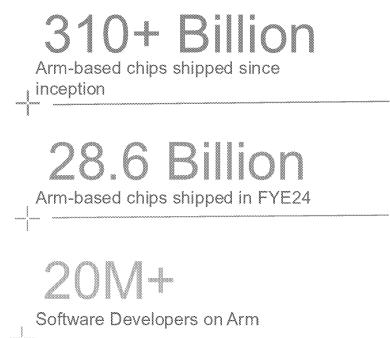
## Near-Term Guidance

	Q4 FYE 25	FYE 25
Revenue (\$m)	\$1,175m - \$1,275m	\$3.94b - \$4.04b
Non-GAAP Operating Expense (\$m) <sup>1</sup>	~\$590m	~\$2.07b
Non-GAAP fully diluted earnings per share (\$)1	\$0.48 - \$0.56	\$1.56 - \$1.64

<sup>(1)</sup> For more information and definitions of the non-GAAP measures see the "Key Financial and Operating Metrics" section of our most recent Shareholder Letter, available at https://investors.arm.com/. A reconciliation of each of the projected non-GAAP operating expense and non-GAAP fully diluted earnings per share, which are forward-looking non-GAAP financial measures, to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, is not provided because Arm is unable to provide such reconciliation without unreasonable effort. The inability to provide each reconciliation is due to the unpredictability of the amounts and timing of events affecting the items we exclude from the non-GAAP measure.

# Arm is Building the Future of Computing

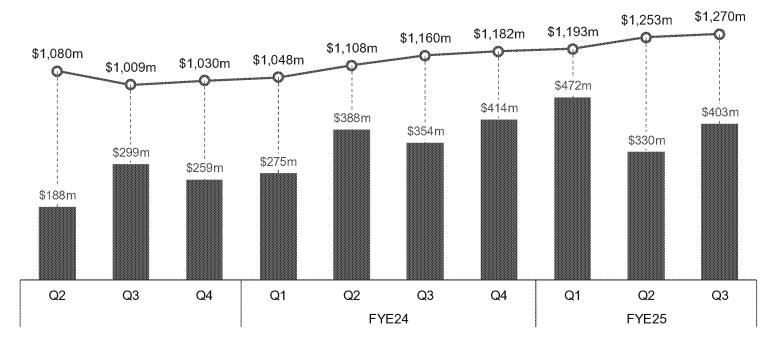
- \_I\_ Arm is the world's most pervasive CPU architecture
- \_i\_ Everything today is a computer\_ CPUs needed everywhere
- Ongoing innovation to support of customer needs from CPUs to compute subsystems
- Strong growth, highly profitable and cash generative company





## Q3 FYE25: Annualized Contract Value

Annualized contract value increased 9% YoY in Q3

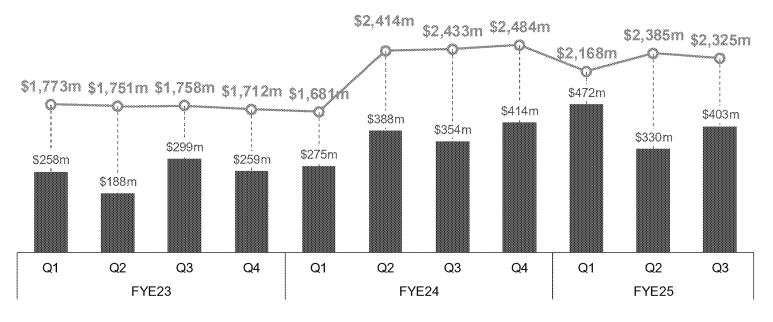


License and other revenue

Annualized Contract Value (ACV)

## Q3 FYE25: Remaining Performance Obligation (RPO)

- + Remaining performance obligations represent revenue that will be recognized in future periods
- + RPO is down 3% QoQ



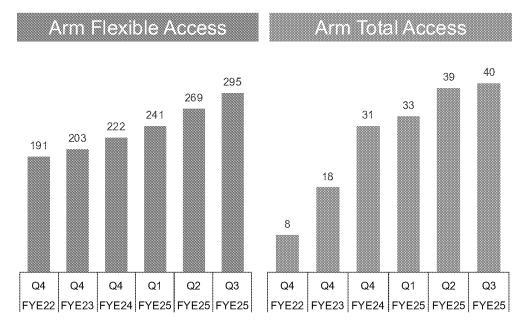
License and other revenue

Remaining Performance Obligations (RPO)

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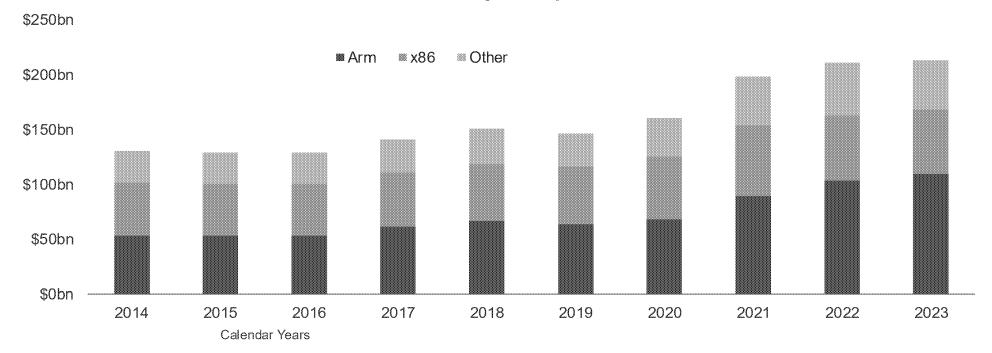
## Q3 FYE25: Non-Financial Metrics



- Arm Total Access (ATA) at 40 extant licenses, up 1 QoQ
  - Target market for these licenses include smartphones, Al accelerators, automotive applications, data centers and embedded computing
  - ATA licensees are typically long-term Arm partners and include more than half of our top 30 customers
- Arm Flexible Access at 295 extant licenses, up 26 QoQ
  - Targeting early-stage companies developing products for markets such as AI accelerators, automotive applications, consumer electronics, robotics and smart sensors

## Royalty Revenue: Arm is Gaining Share

## Market Share by Chip Value



#### Notes:

Based on Arm internal estimates.

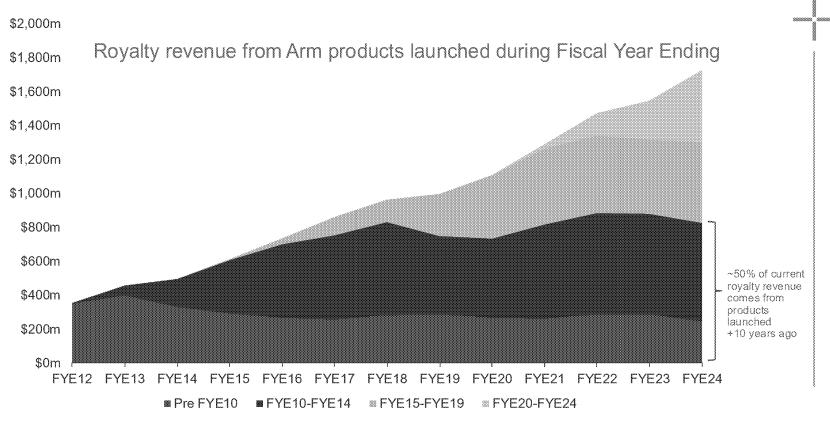
Other includes legacy and niche architectures such as:

- Proprietary architectures (68000, 80x51, AVR, Coldfire, PIC, PowerPC, RH850, etc.)
- Licensable and open-source architectures (Arc, Andes, Leon, MIPS, OpenPower, OpenRISC, RISC-V, Sparc, Tensilica, etc.)



## Royalty Revenue Provides a Platform for Long-Term Growth

+ Royalty revenue can continue for many years or decades



Still collecting royalties on products developed in the early 1990s

Long term visibility, near term predictability

Note: Based on data derived from royalty reports provided by Arm's customers.

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## Reconciliations: GAAP to Non-GAAP and Adjustments

Includes retrospective change to Non-GAAP reporting

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			100		t des									
(in millions, except per share amounts)					77.2	17.4								F 1 2 1
GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliation (Unaudited) [4]														
Reconciliation of GAAP cost of sales to Non-GAAP cost of sales:														
Cost of sales	3	(25) \$	(29) \$	(27) \$	(31) \$	(46) \$	(36) \$	(41) \$	(33) \$	(32) \$	(28) \$	(131) \$	(106) \$	(154)
Adjusted for:					* / .						, , ,			`
Acquisition-related intangible asset amortization		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	9	5	4
Share-based compensation cost (equity settled) (3)		-	1	1	5	19	8	6	6	7	7	1	2	39
Employer taxes related to SBC, net of R&D tax incentives (5)(6)		-	-	-	-	-	1	7	3	1	2		~	8
One-time employee benefit (*)		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Non-GAAP cost of sales (5)	s	(24) \$	(27) \$	(25) \$	(24) \$	(26) \$	(26) \$	(26) \$	(24) \$	(24) \$	(19) \$	(121) \$	(99) \$	(102)
Reconcilization of GAAP gross profit to Non-GAAP gross profit:														
Gross profit	\$	505 \$	695 \$	606 \$	644 \$	760 \$	788 S	887 \$	905 \$	812 \$	955 \$	2,572 \$	2,573 \$	3,079
Adjusted for:														
Acquisition-related intangible asset amortization		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	9	5	4
Share-based compensation cost (equity settled) (1)		-	1	1	6	19	8	6	6	7	7	1	2	39
Employer taxes related to SBC, net of R&D tax incentives (5)(6)		-	-	-	-	-	1	7	3	1	2	-	-	8
One-time employee benefit (*)		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Non-GAAP gross profit (5)	\$	606 \$	697 S	608 \$	651 \$	780 S	798 S	902 \$	915 8	820 \$	964 8	2,582 \$	2,580 \$	3,131

arm

## Reconciliations: GAAP to Non-GAAP and Adjustments...cont'd

Arm Holdings plc ublished on February 5, 2025												0	Irn	1
(in millions, except per share amounts)														
GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconcilistion (Unandited) ***														
Reconciliation of GAAP research and development operating expenses to														
Non-GAAP research and development operating expenses:														
Research and development	8	(248) \$	(286) \$	(381) \$	(337) \$	(626) S	(432) S	(584) S	(485) \$	(507) \$	(533) \$	(995) \$	(1.133) \$	(1.979)
Adjusted for:														
Share-based compensation cost (equity settled) (ICCO)		(2)	16	2.3	96	343	139	127	129	154	154	19	38	705
Employer taxes related to SBC. net of R&D tax incentives (5)(6)		-	-	-	-	2	13	118	58	31	29	-	-	133
One-time employee benefit (5)		-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
Other operating income (expenses), net		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-GAAP research and development operating expenses (5)	S	(250) S	(270) \$	(358) \$	(241) \$	(281) 5	(280) S	(326) S	(298) \$	(322) \$	(350) S	(976) \$	(1,895) \$	(1,128)
Reconciliation of GAAP selling, general and administrative operating expenses to Non-GAAP selling, general and administrative operating expenses:														
Selling, general and administrative	s	(172) \$	(163) S	(274) S	(196) \$	(290) \$	(216) \$	(281) \$	(239) \$	(241) S	(247) S	(897) S	(762) S	(983)
Adjusted for:														
Acquisition-related intangible asset amortization		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	=	-
Share-based compensation cost (equity settled) (970/3)		1	13	14	44	147	49	53	47	57	66	10	20	293
Employer taxes related to SBC, net of R&D tax incentives (200)		-	-	-	-	1	9	38	23	10	6	-	-	48
One-time employee benefit (7)		-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Public company readiness costs		13	12	9	14	27	1	-	-	-	-	11	42	42
Other operating income (expenses), net		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Costs associated with disposal activities		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
Non-GAAP selling, general and administrative operating expenses (5)	s	(158) \$	(138) \$	(251) \$	(138) \$	(115) S	(157) S	(185) \$	(169) \$	(172) \$	(172) 8	(875) \$	(700) \$	(595)
Reconciliation of GAAP impairment of long-lived assets operating expenses to Non-GAAP impairment of long-lived assets operating expenses:														
Impairment of long-lived assets	S	- \$	- \$	- 3	- 8	- S	- S	- \$	- S	- S	- S	(21) \$	- \$	-
Adjusted for:														
Impairment of long-lived assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-
Non-GAAP impairment of long-lived assets operating expenses	\$	- S	- 5	- S	- S	- \$	- \$	- \$	- <b>S</b>	- S	- S	- S	- S	-
Reconciliation of GAAP disposal, restructuring and other operating expenses, net to Non-GAAP disposal, restructuring and other operating expenses, net:														
Disposal, restructuring and other operating expenses, net Adjusted for:	S	(2) §	(2) \$	(1) \$	- \$	- 5	(6) S	- S	- %	- S	- S	(26) \$	(7) \$	(6)
Other operating income (expenses), net		-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Costs associated with disposal activities		2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Restructuring and related costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	1	-
Non-GAAP disposal, restructuring and other operating expenses, net	S	- \$	- \$	- \$	- 8	- S	- S	- S	- <b>S</b>	- S	- S	- \$	(2) \$	



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## Reconciliations: GAAP to Non-GAAP and Adjustments...cont'd

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	\$0000000													
(in millions, except per share amounts)									* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					
GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliation (Unaudited) (1)														
Reconciliation of GAAP operating income (loss) to Non-GAAP operating income (loss):														
Operating income (loss)	\$	183 \$	244 \$	(59) \$	111 8	(156) \$	134 \$	22 \$	182 \$	64 \$	175 \$	633 \$	671 \$	111
Adjusted for:														
Acquisition-related intangible asset amortization		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	_	-	-	9	5	4
Cost of sales		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	9	5	4
Selling, general and administrative		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-
Share-based compensation cost (equity settled) (3)(2)(3)		(1)	30	38	146	509	196	186	182	218	227	30	60	1,037
Cost of sales		=	1	1	6	19	8	6	5	7	7	1	2	39
Research and development		(2)	16	23	96	343	139	127	129	154	154	19	38	705
Selling, general and administrative		1	13	14	44	147	49	53	47	57	66	10	20	293
Employer taxes related to SBC, net of R&D tax incentives (5,88)		=	=	=	-	3	23	163	84	42	37	-	=	189
Cost of sales		=	=	=	-	-	1	7	3	1	2	=	=	8
Research and development		-	-	-	_	2	13	118	58	31	29	_	-	133
Selling, general and administrative		-	-	-	-	1	9	38	23	10	6	_	-	48
One-time employee benefit (7)		-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	_	-	19
Cost of sales		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	_	-	-	-	-	1
Research and development		-	_	-	-	-	_	13	_	-	-	_	-	13
Selling, general and administrative		-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	_	-	5
Public company readiness costs		13	12	9	14	27	1	=	=	-	-	1.1	42	42
Selling, general and administrative		13	12	9	14	27	1	-	=	-	-	11	42	42
Other operating income (expenses), net		_	-	-	-	-	6	_	-	-	-	1	-	5
Research and development		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selling, general and administrative		=	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other operating income (expenses), net		-	_	-	_	-	6	_	_	-	-	_	-	6
Costs associated with disposal activities		2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	_	4	_
Selling, general and administrative		-	=	-	-	-	-	=	=	2	3	-	-	-
Costs associated with disposal activities		2	2	1	-	-	-	=	=	-	-	-	4	-
Impairment of long-lived assets		-	-	_	-	_	-	_	-	-	-	21	_	-
Restructuring and related costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	1	-
Non-GAAP operating income (loss) (5)	\$	198 S	289 \$	(1) \$	272 S	384 \$	361 \$	391 \$	448 S	326 \$	442 8	731 \$	783 \$	1,408

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## Reconciliations: GAAP to Non-GAAP and Adjustments

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														100
(in millions, except per share amounts)	13													
GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliation (Unandited) (*)														
Reconciliation of GAAP net income (loss) from continuing operations to														
Non-GAAP net income (loss) from continuing operations:														
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$	114 \$	182 \$	3 \$	105 \$	(110) \$	87 \$	224 \$	223 \$	107 \$	252	S 676 S	524 \$	306
Adjusted for operating items:														
Acquisition-related intangible asset amortization		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	9	5	4
Share-based compensation cost (equity settled) (L(2)(3))		(1)	30	38	146	509	196	186	182	218	227	30	60	1,037
Employer taxes related to SBC, net of R&D tax incentives (5)(6)		-	-	-	_	3	23	163	84	42	37	_	-	189
One-time employee benefit (*)		-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	19
Restructuring and related costs		-	-	-	-	-	=	-	-	-	-	26	1	-
Public company readiness costs		13	12	9	14	27	1		-	-	-	11	42	42
Other operating income (expenses), net		-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	5
Costs associated with disposal activities		2	2	1	-	-	-	<u>=</u> -	-	2	3	-	4	-
Impairment of long-lived assets		-	-	-	=	=	=	=	=	-	-	21	-	-
Adjusted for non-operating items:														
(Income) loss from equity method investments, net		60	6	(35)	7	5	1	7	(24)	10	(39)	(141)	45	20
Gain on disposal of business		-	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	(4)	-
Pre-tax total non-GAAP adjustments		75	51	10	168	545	228	376	242	272	228	(43)	153	1,317
Income tax effect on non-GAAP adjustments (5)		(11)	(8)	5	(27)	(57)	9	(224)	(46)	(62)	(63)	30	(20)	(299)
Non-GAAP net income (loss) from continuing operations (5)	s	178 S	225 \$	18 S	246 \$	378 S	324 \$	376 S	419 \$	317 \$	417	S 663 S	657 S	1,324
Non-GAAP net income (loss) from continuing operations per share attributable to ordinary														
shareholders														
Basic		0.17	0.22	0.02	0.24	0.37	0.32	0.36	0.40	0.30	9.40	0.65	0.64	1.29
Dilated		0.17	0.22	0.02	0.24	0.36	0.31	0.36	0.40	0.30	0.39	0.65	0.64	1.27
Weighted average ordinary shares outstanding														
Basic		1,025	1.025	1,025	1.025	1,025	1,027	1,032	1.044	1,049	1,052	1.025	1,025	1.027
Diluted		1,027	1,028	1,029	1,029	1,043	1,049	1,058	1,060	1,063	1,054	1,025	1,028	1,044

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## Reconciliations: GAAP to Non-GAAP and Adjustments...cont'd

#### Arm Holdings plc

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				30 Jun				to the					11.11.
(in millions, except per share amounts)		100	FYEC	Property of	rvi.		r e	e ve	PRES.		111	1111	FYER
(1) For non-GAAP purposes, we adjusted for those awards that were liability each award was equivalent to the amount paid in cash or equity settled aft		OSs (the "IPO") but	were equity settle	d after the IPO. L	iability-classified	l awards were rem	easured at the en	d of each reportin	g period through	the date of settlen	ent to ensure that	the expense reco	enized for
(2) A summary of share-based compensation cost recognized in the Condens	ed Consolidated Income Statements is as follows:												
Cost of sales	2	4	5	6	20	8	7	6	7	7	1	12	41
Research and development	32	65	109	103	349	142	134	129	154	154	7	212	728
Selling, general and administrative	12	34	50	49	149	49	54	47	57	66	18	192	301
Total	46	103	164	158	518	199	195	182	218	227	26	326	1,070
(3) A summary of share-based compensation liability-classified cost recogn	zed in the Condensed Consolidated Income Staten	ents is as follows:											
Cost of sales	2	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1
Research and development	34	49	86	7	6	3	8	-	-	-	(12)	174	24
Selling, general and administrative	11	21	36	5	2	-	1	-	-		8	82	8
Total	47	73	126	12	٥	3	٥				(4)	266	3.3

<sup>(4)</sup> This should be read in conjunction with the Shareholder Letter for the third quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2025 which is available on the Investor Relations section of Arm's website. For more information, definitions and reconciliations for the three months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 of the Non-GAAP measures, see the "Key Financial and Operating Metrics" section in the Shareholder Letter. In addition to disclosing results determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), certain of the results and financial information of Arm included in the Historical Quariers Datasheet may also disclose certain non-GAAP financial measures. Non-GAAP financial measures are presented by our competitors, which may limit the ability of investors to assess our performance relative to certain peer companies. Investors are encountinged to review the reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures comparable GAAP financial results. We believe these non-GAAP financial measures provide useful information to investors and others in understanding and evaluating our results of operations, as well as provide useful measure performance.



<sup>(5)</sup> To improve comparability of our results, employer taxes related to share-based compensation ("SBC") for equity-classified awards, net of research and development ("R&D") tax incentives and income tax effect on non-GAAP adjustments have been recast across historical periods for trend purposes.

<sup>(6)</sup> Represents employer taxes related to SBC for equity-classified awards, net of R&D tax incentives associated with these taxes.

<sup>(7)</sup> Represents one-time employee benefit related to the Arm Limited All Employee Plan 2019 ("2019 AEP").

## Reconciliations: GAAP to Non-GAAP and Adjustments

### Arm Holdings plc

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					er tur			No.	i lea		1.04			
(in millions)	1771													
Condensed Cash Flow Statement (Unaudited for the quarterly periods presented) (2)														==
Cash flows provided by (used for) operating activities:														
Net income (loss)	s	114 \$	182 \$	3 \$	105 \$	(110) \$	87 S	224 \$	223 S	107 \$	252	S 549 S	524 \$	306
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:														
Depreciation and amortization		45	43	40	41	41	42	38	43	44	47	185	170	162
Deferred income taxes		(1)	(17)	(8)	(13)	(4)	(9)	(247)	2	(13)	7	(76)	(34)	(273)
(Income) loss from equity investments, net		60	6	(35)	7	5	1	7	(24)	10	(39)	(141)	45	20
Impairment losses on long-lived assets and loans receivable		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-
Share-based compensation cost		34	38	51	140	513	199	185	182	218	227	26	79	1,037
Operating lease expense		8	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	41	34	35
Other non-cash operating activities, net		(13)	(4)	-	-	(3)	1	-	1	11	(12)	19	(6)	(2)
Changes in assets and liabilities:														
Accounts receivable, net (including receivables from related parties)		(144)	57	277	102	33	65	18	(23)	(202)	66	(219)	125	218
Contract assets, net (including contract assets from related parties)		23	(32)	(9)	(32)	(55)	(67)	(153)	(242)	91	(56)	(158)	(2)	(307)
Prepaid expenses and other assets		8	16	(30)	1	12	(32)	(42)	6	(62)	(26)	(41)	(1)	(61)
Accrued compensation and benefits and share-based compensation (1)		32	111	203	(447)	5	59	91	(291)	8	11	127	(138)	(292)
Contract habilities (including contract habilities from related parties)		(2)	(22)	(27)	24	(96)	(76)	(42)	9	(2)	4	(51)	(37)	(190)
Tax liabilities		(11)	48	(52)	12	(76)	18	16	(4)	(64)	(38)	112	35	(30)
Operating lease liabilities		(23)	6	(5)	(4)	(13)	(1)	(10)	(11)	(10)	(7)	(59)	(58)	(28)
Other liabilities (including payables to related parties)		(54)	(30)	67	(58)	(34)	3.4	573	(260)	(139)	(23)	101	3	495
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	s	76 \$	411 S	483 S	(114) \$	227 S	310 S	667 S	(290) \$	6 \$	423	S 458 S	739 S	1,090
Cash flows provided by (used for) investing activities														-
Purchases of short-term investments		(440)	(320)	(126)	(260)	(125)	(155)	(225)	(50)	(15)	(290)	(750)	(1.111)	(765)
Proceeds from maturity of short-term investments		320	335	136	120	126	105	74	50	155	515	245	1,081	425
Purchases of equity investments		-	(1)	(11)	(11)	-	(21)	_	(35)	(5)	(11)	(8)	(15)	(32)
Purchases of intangible assets		(8)	(3)	(4)	-	(13)	(30)	(8)	(9)	(7)	- 1	(41)	(29)	(51)
Purchases of property and equipment		(26)	(10)	(16)	(26)	(34)	(21)	(11)	(29)	(53)	(63)	(34)	(64)	(92)
Other investing activities, net, including investments in convertible loans		-	-	-	- 1	-	(1)	-	-	`- <sup>'</sup>	1	(31)	-	(1)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	S	(154) \$	1 S	(21) S	(177) S	(46) S	(123) S	(170) S	(74) S	75 \$	152	S (619) S	(138) S	(516)

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## Reconciliations: GAAP to Non-GAAP and Adjustments...cont'd

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r millions)	2000000000														
ondensed Cash Flow Statement (Unaudited for the quarterly periods presented) <sup>(2)</sup>															
ash flows provided by (used for) financing activities															
ash transfers associated with distribution and sale of Treasure Data and IoTP, respectively		-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		(43)	_	_
roceeds from short-term debt horrowing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		(37)	-	-
syments of intangible asset obligations		(9)	(11)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(8)	(11)	(20)	(11)	(11)		50	(40)	(40
ther financing activities, net		-	(1)	(1)	(5)	(1)	(4)	-	(4)	(17)	-		(2)	(2)	(10
syments of withholding tax on vested shares		-	-	-	-	(12)	(36)	(110)	(72)	(25)	(15)		-	-	(158
et cash provided by (used for) financing activities	s	(9) S	(12) \$	(10) \$	(15) S	(24) S	(48) \$	(121) S	(96) \$	(53) \$	(26)	s	(32) §	(42) S	(208
ffect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(11)	11	1	-	1	6	(4)	2	5	(11)		(17)	(9)	3
et increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(98)	411	453	(306)	158	145	372	(458)	33	538		(210)	550	369
ash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		788	690	1,101	1,554	1,248	1,406	1,551	1.923	1,465	1,498		1,214	1,004	1,554
ash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		690	1,101	1,554	1,248	1,406	1,551	1,923	1,465	1,498	2,036		1,004	1,554	1,923
ash and cash equivalents from continuing operations, end of the period	\$	690 S	1,101 \$	1,554 \$	1,248 \$	1,406 \$	1,551 \$	1,923 S	1,465 \$	1,498 \$	2,036	S	1,004 \$	1,554 \$	1,923
ree Cash Flow (Unaudited) <sup>(1)</sup>															
et cash provided by (used for) operating activities	s	76 S	411 \$	483 S	(114) \$	227 \$	310 \$	667 S	(290) S	6 8	423	s	458 S	739 S	1,090
djusted for:									, ,						
Purchases of property and equipment		(26)	(10)	(16)	(26)	(34)	(21)	(11)	(29)	(53)	(63)		(34)	(64)	(92
Purchases of intangible assets		(8)	(3)	(4)	-	(13)	(30)	(8)	(9)	(7)	-		(41)	(29)	(5)
Payments of intangible asset obligations		(9)	(11)	(9)	(19)	(11)	(8)	(11)	(20)	(11)	(11)		50	(49)	(40
on-GAAP free cash flow	s	33 \$	387 \$	454 \$	(150) S	169 S	251 8	637 \$	(348) \$	(65) \$	349	s	433 S	606 S	90

<sup>(1)</sup> For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the quarterly values for share-based compensation expense and accrued compensation and benefits will not sum to their respective full year total, each having an offsetting variance of \$57m. This resulted from certain equity-settled awards being converted to liability-settled during the quarter ended December 31, 2022, and all related expenses incurred up through the prior quarter were reclassed from Equity to Liability. This variance is one-time, known and expected, and has no impact to overall cash flow.

arm

<sup>(2)</sup> This should be read in conjunction with our Form 6-K famished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on February 5, 2025, and the Shareholder Letter for the third quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2025 which is available on the Investor Relations section of Arm's website. For more information, definitions and reconcilitations for the three months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 of the Free Cash Flow, see the "Key Financial and Operating Metrics" section in the Shareholder Letter.

# Exhibit 16

## Exhibit 17

## Exhibit 18

## Exhibit 19

27346

From: Antonio Viana <Antonio.Viana@arm.com>

To: Tessitore, Ron

Sent: 3/22/2012 11:46:33 PM

Subject: Fwd: Draft of ALA / TLA Term Sheet

Attachments: ALA TLA Term Sheet\_3\_22\_12\_QCT Revised (QCOM 3.22.12).doc; ATT00001..htm

Ron,

Let's chat first thing in the morning.

Take care, Antonio

Antonio J. Viana

Executive Vice President, Worldwide Sales

ARM

www.arm.com<http://www.arm.com>

\*\*\*\*\*

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Sand, Laura" <lsand@qualcomm.com<mailto:lsand@qualcomm.com>>>

To: "Ehab Youssef" <Ehab.Youssef@arm.com<mailto:Ehab.Youssef@arm.com>>, "Tessitore, Ron"

<rontess@qualcomm.com<mailto:rontess@qualcomm.com>>, "Cohen, Darcy M."

<dmcohen@qualcomm.com<mailto:dmcohen@qualcomm.com>>, "Weiser, Jonathan"

<jweiser@qualcomm.com<mailto:jweiser@qualcomm.com>>

Cc: "Antonio Viana" <Antonio. Viana@arm.com<mailto: Antonio. Viana@arm.com>>, "Philip David"

<Philip.David@arm.com<mailto:Philip.David@arm.com>>, "James Hodgson"

<James.Hodgson@arm.com<mailto:James.Hodgson@arm.com>>, "Sand, Laura"

<lsand@qualcomm.com<mailto:lsand@qualcomm.com>>

Subject: RE: Draft of ALA / TLA Term Sheet

ARM team,

Attached please find the revised term sheet.

We look forward to finalizing the attached with you.

Laura

From: Ehab Youssef [mailto:Ehab.Youssef@arm.com]

Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2012 6:09 PM

To: Tessitore, Ron; Cohen, Darcy M.; Weiser, Jonathan; Sand, Laura

Cc: Antonio Viana; Philip David; James Hodgson

Subject: RE: Draft of ALA / TLA Term Sheet

Importance: High

Dear Qualcomm Team,

Attached is the merged term sheet with ARM's edits in marked formatting. We look forward to your response.

Best regards,

Ehab

CONFIDENTIAL QCARM\_7430517

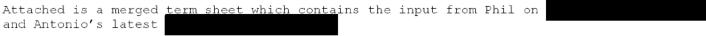
Case 1:24-cv-00490-MN Document 573-1 Filed 11/21/25 Page 222 of 469 PageID #: From: Tessitore, Ron [mailto:rontess@qualcomm.com]>

Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2012 7:46 AM

To: Cohen, Darcy M.; Weiser, Jonathan; Sand, Laura; Antonio Viana; Ehab Youssef; Philip

David

Subject: Draft of ALA / TLA Term Sheet



Antonio, I will call you on your way in this morning to discuss the plan for today.

-ron

- -- IMPORTANT NOTICE: The contents of this email and any attachments are confidential and may also be privileged. If you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender immediately and do not disclose the contents to any other person, use it for any purpose, or store or copy the information in any medium. Thank you.
- -- IMPORTANT NOTICE: The contents of this email and any attachments are confidential and may also be privileged. If you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender immediately and do not disclose the contents to any other person, use it for any purpose, or store or copy the information in any medium. Thank you.

CONFIDENTIAL QCARM 7430518 Exhibit 20

27364

From: Ehab Youssef < Ehab. Youssef@arm.com>

To: Tessitore, Ron; Cohen, Darcy M.; Weiser, Jonathan; Sand, Laura; Gupta, Rajiv

CC: Antonio Viana; Philip David; James Hodgson; Joe Fuqua; Scott Mackerras; Chris Jones

**Sent:** 3/28/2012 3:48:11 AM

Subject: Revised Draft of ALA / TLA Term Sheet

Importance: High

Attachments: ALA TLA Term Sheet\_ARM Revised\_3\_27\_11\_ey.doc

Dear Qualcomm Team,

Attached is the revised ALA/TLA Term Sheet. We look forward to your comments.

The Amendment #27 will follow shortly.

Best regards,

Ehab

CONFIDENTIAL QCARM\_7431229

<sup>--</sup> IMPORTANT NOTICE: The contents of this email and any attachments are confidential and may also be privileged. If you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender immediately and do not disclose the contents to any other person, use it for any purpose, or store or copy the information in any medium. Thank you.

## Exhibit 21

Exhibit 22

### **UNITED STATES** SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

### FORM 10-K

		I OININI IU-II	<b>k</b> .				
(Mark one)							
$\boxtimes$	ANNUAL REPORT PURS	SUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF T	THE SECURITI	ES EXCHANO	GE AC	CT OF 1934	
		For the fiscal year ended Septem	thor 29 2024				
		OR	1001 22, 2024				
	TD ANOUTION DEPONT		OPTHE SECTI		T 4 NIC	VE A CTE OF AGA	
	TRANSITION REPORT F	PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)	OF THE SECU	RITIES EXCI	IANG	GE ACT OF 1934	
		For the transition period from	to	_•			
		Commission File Number 0	)-19528				
	$\mathbf{Q}^{\gamma}$	UALCOMM Inc	orpora	ted			
		(Exact name of registrant as specifie	ed in its charter)				
(5	Delaware State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation	n or			95-368 R.S. Er	5934 nployer	
	Organization)			Ide	entificat	tion No.)	
	5775 Morehouse Dr., San Diego, Californi (Address of Principal Executive Offices)				92121- (Zip C		
		(858) 587-1121 (Registrant's telephone number, inch	uding area code)				
		Securities registered pursuant to Section	on 12(b) of the A	et:			
	Title of Each Class	<u>Trading Symbol(s)</u>	( )		Exchang	ge on Which Registered	
(	Common stock, \$0.0001 par value	QCOM		The Nasd	laq Sto	ock Market LLC	
		Securities registered pursuant to Section	on 12(g) of the A	et:			
		None					
Indicate by	y check mark if the registrant is a we	ell-known seasoned issuer, as defined in R	ule 405 of the Sec	curities Act.			
Yes ⊠ No							
Indicate by	y check mark if the registrant is not	required to file reports pursuant to Section	. 13 or Section 15	(d) of the Act.			
Yes □ No							
the preceding	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(1) has filed all reports required to be filed d that the registrant was required to file su				_	
		has submitted electronically every Interact he preceding 12 months (or for such short				*	
emerging grov		is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, "accelerated filer," "accelerated filer,"					
Large acceler	rated filer   Accelerated  filer	Non-accelerated filer		ler reporting ompany		Emerging growth company	
		heck mark if the registrant has elected not irsuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange A		ed transition per	riod fo	or complying with an	y new or
Indicate by	check mark whether the registrant l	has filed a report on and attestation to its m	nanagement's ass	essment of the e	effecti	veness of its internal	control

over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C.7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its

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#### Fiscal 2024 Overview

Revenues were \$39.0 billion, an increase of 9% compared to revenues of \$35.8 billion in fiscal 2023, with net income of \$10.1 billion, an increase of 40% compared to net income of \$7.2 billion in fiscal 2023. Our fiscal 2024 results included:

- QCT revenues increased by 9% in fiscal 2024 compared to the prior year, primarily due to higher handsets and automotive revenues, partially offset by lower IoT revenues.
- QTL revenues increased by 5% in fiscal 2024 compared to the prior year, primarily due to an increase in estimated sales of 3G/4G/5G-based multimode products.
- We recorded other expenses of \$179 million in fiscal 2024 compared to \$862 million in fiscal 2023, both of which primarily consisted of restructuring and restructuring-related charges.
- Investment and other income, net increased by \$613 million in fiscal 2024 compared to the prior year, primarily due to higher interest rates earned on higher balances of interest-bearing securities.

#### **Results of Operations**

#### Revenues (in millions)

		2024	2023	Change
Equipment and services		\$ 32,791	\$ 30,028 \$	2,763
Licensing		6,171	5,792	379
		g 20.0c2	e 25000 e	2.142

#### 2024 vs. 2023

The increase in revenues in fiscal 2024 was primarily due to:

- + \$2.7 billion in higher equipment and services revenue from our QCT segment
- \$266 million in higher licensing revenues from our QTL segment

#### Costs and Expenses (in millions, except percentages)

	2024	2023	Change
Cost of revenues	£ 17.060	\$ 15,869	\$ 1,191
Gross margin	56 %	56 %	

#### 2024 vs. 2023

Gross margin percentage remained flat in fiscal 2024.

				2024		2023	i	Change
Research and development					8,893	S	8,818 S	75
% of revenues					23 %		25 %	

#### 2024 vs. 2023

The increase in research and development expenses in fiscal 2024 was due to:

- + \$113 million increase in share-based compensation expense
- + \$66 million increase in expenses driven by revaluation of our deferred compensation obligation (which resulted in a corresponding increase in net gains on deferred compensation plan assets within investment and other income, net due to the revaluation of the related assets)
- \$104 million decrease driven by lower costs related to the development of wireless and integrated circuit technologies (including 5G and application processor technologies). This was primarily driven by a decrease in employee-related costs as a result of certain restructuring actions taken to fund continued investments in key growth and diversification opportunities, partially offset by higher employee cash incentive program costs.

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		2024	2023	Change
Selling, general and administrative		\$ 2,759 S	2,483	\$ 276
% of revenues		7 %	7 %	

#### 2024 vs. 2023

The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses in fiscal 2024 was primarily due to:

- + \$99 million increase in sales and marketing expenses
- + \$42 million increase in expenses driven by revaluation of our deferred compensation obligation
- + \$39 million increase in share-based compensation expense

		2024	2023	Change
Other expenses		\$ 179	\$ 862	\$ (683)

#### 2024 vs. 2023

Other expenses in fiscal 2024 consisted primarily of \$107 million in restructuring and restructuring-related charges (substantially all of which related to severance costs) and a \$75 million charge related to the settlement of the securities class action lawsuit.

Other expenses in fiscal 2023 consisted of \$712 million in total restructuring and restructuring-related charges (substantially all of which related to severance costs, resulting from certain cost reduction actions committed to in fiscal 2023 and a \$150 million intangible asset impairment charge related to in-process research and development.

#### Interest Expense and Investment and Other Income, Net (in millions)

-							202	4			2023	i	Change	e
Interest expense							S		697	8		694	\$	3
Investment and other income, net														
Interest and dividend income							\$		675	\$		313	\$	362
Net gains on marketable securities									14			75		(61)
Net gains on other investments									175			21		154
Net gains on deferred compensation plan	ı ass	ets							198			86		112
Impairment losses on other investments									(79)			(132)		53
Other									(21)			(14)		(7)
							\$		962	\$		349	\$	613

#### 2024 vs 2023

The increase in interest and dividend income in fiscal 2024 was primarily due to higher interest rates earned on higher balances of interest-bearing securities. Net gains on other investments in fiscal 2024 was primarily driven by certain of our QSI non-marketable equity investments.

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#### Income Tax Expense (in millions, except percentages)

The following table summarizes the primary factors that caused our annual tax provision from continuing operations to differ from the expected income tax provision at the U.S. federal statutory rate. Substantially all of our income is taxed in the U.S., of which a significant portion qualifies for preferential treatment as FDII at a 13% effective tax rate. Additional information regarding our annual effective tax rate (including discussion related to the impact of the requirement to capitalize research and development expenditures for federal income tax purposes, and the benefit related to the transfer of intellectual property between foreign subsidiaries) is provided in this Annual Report in "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Notes 3. Income Taxes."

		2024	2023
Expected income tax provision at federal statutory tax rate	\$	2,171	\$ 1,563
Benefit from FDII deduction, excluding the impact of capitalizing research and development expenditures		(596)	(447)
Benefit from FDII deduction related to capitalizing research and development expenditures		(585)	(598)
Benefit related to the transfer of intellectual property between foreign subsidiaries		(317)	
Benefit related to the research and development tax credit		(259)	(235)
Excess tax (benefit) deficiency associated with share-based awards		(176)	3
Foreign currency gains related to foreign withholding tax receivable		(21)	(66)
Benefit from fiscal 2021 and 2022 FDII deductions related to a change in sourcing of research and development expenditu-	ires	_	(126)
Benefit from releasing valuation allowance on unutilized foreign loss carryforwards			(114)
Other		9	124
Income tax expense	\$	226	\$ 104
Effective tax rate		2 %	 1 %

The OECD has announced a framework to implement a global minimum tax of 15% (referred to as Pillar Two). Certain countries have implemented or are in the process of implementing the Pillar Two legislation, which will apply to us beginning in fiscal year 2025. While we do not currently expect this to materially impact our consolidated financial statements, we continue to monitor the impact as countries implement legislation and the OECD provides additional guidance.

#### Discontinued Operations (in millions)

		2024	2023	Change
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes		\$ 32 9	3 (107)	\$ 139

#### 2024 vs. 2023

Discontinued operations in fiscal 2024 and 2023 primarily related to the Non-Arriver businesses. Fiscal 2023 also included a gain on the sale of the Active Safety business and certain write-down charges related to the Restraint Control Systems business, the individual and aggregate amounts of which were not material. Information regarding the Non-Arriver businesses is provided in this Annual Report in "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 2. Composition of Certain Financial Statement Items."

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#### Segment Results

The following should be read in conjunction with the fiscal 2024 and 2023 results of operations for each reportable segment included in this Annual Report in "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 8. Segment Information."

#### QCT Segment (in millions, except percentages)

	2024	2023	Change
Revenues			
Handsets	\$ 24,863	S 22,570	\$ 2,293
Automotive	2,910	1,872	1,038
IoT (internet of things)	5,423	5,940	(517)
Total revenues (1)	\$ 33,196	\$ 30,382	\$ 2,814
EBT (2)	\$ 9,527	\$ 7,924	\$ 1,603
EBT as a % of revenues	29 %	26 %	3 points

- (1) Descriptions of our three QCT revenue streams can be found in this Annual Report in "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 2. Composition of Certain Financial Statement Items."
- (2) Earnings (loss) before income taxes.

Substantially all of QCT's revenues consist of equipment and services revenues, which were \$32.6 billion and \$29.9 billion in fiscal 2024 and 2023, respectively. QCT handsets, automotive and IoT revenues mostly relate to sales of our Snapdragon platforms (which include processors and modems), stand-alone Mobile Data Modems, radio frequency transceiver, power management and wireless connectivity integrated chipsets as well as sales of 4G, 5G sub 6 and 5G millimeter wave RFFE products.

#### 2024 vs. 2023

The increase in QCT revenues in fiscal 2024 was primarily due to:

- + higher handsets revenues, due to \$2.8 billion in higher chipset shipments driven by certain major OEMs (primarily driven by the normalization of customer inventory levels, which were elevated in the prior year), partially offset by \$533 million in lower revenues per chipset primarily driven by unfavorable mix
- + higher automotive revenues, primarily driven by an increase in demand from new vehicle launches with our Snapdragon digital cockpit and connectivity products
- lower IoT revenues, due to \$834 million in lower revenues per unit primarily driven by unfavorable mix, partially offset by a \$317 million increase in demand (primarily in consumer products, partially offset by edge networking products as customers continued drawing down on their elevated inventory levels)

QCT EBT as a percentage of revenues increased in fiscal 2024 primarily due to higher revenues.

Gross margin percentage remained flat in fiscal 2024.

#### QTL Segment (in millions, except percentages)

	2024	2023	Change
Licensing revenues	0 0,014	S 5,306 \$	266
EBT	4,027	3,628	399
EBT as a % of revenues	72 %	68 %	4 points

#### 2024 vs. 2023

The increase in QTL licensing revenues in fiscal 2024 was primarily due to:

- + \$402 million increase in estimated sales of 3G/4G/5G-based multimode products
- \$90 million decrease in estimated revenues per unit
- \$68 million decrease in revenues from the ending of the recognition of certain upfront license fee consideration in the first quarter of fiscal 2023 from our long-term license agreement with Nokia

QTL EBT as a percentage of revenues increased in fiscal 2024 primarily due to:

- + lower cost of sales driven by a decrease in amortization expense related to acquired patents
- + higher revenues

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Message	9
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From: Lili Tsai [lyip@qti.qualcomm.com]

**Sent:** 6/26/2025 10:03:19 PM

To: Larissa Cochron [lcochron@qti.qualcomm.com]
CC: Jacqueline Zhong [jacqzhon@qti.qualcomm.com]

Subject: ACP: Payments for Arm -

ACP

Hi Larissa,

As requested, below is the amount of quarterly royalties we've paid to ARM for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - all payments from the first to the most recent quarter. We have not made a payment for current quarter Q3FY25 yet.

Note that in almost all cases of \_\_\_\_\_ we also use \_\_\_\_ in the same product. So, it is not that we have paid \_\_\_\_ they are on the same products and same payment made to Arm.

Thanks, Lili

Exhibit 27

Exhibit 28

Exhibit 29